

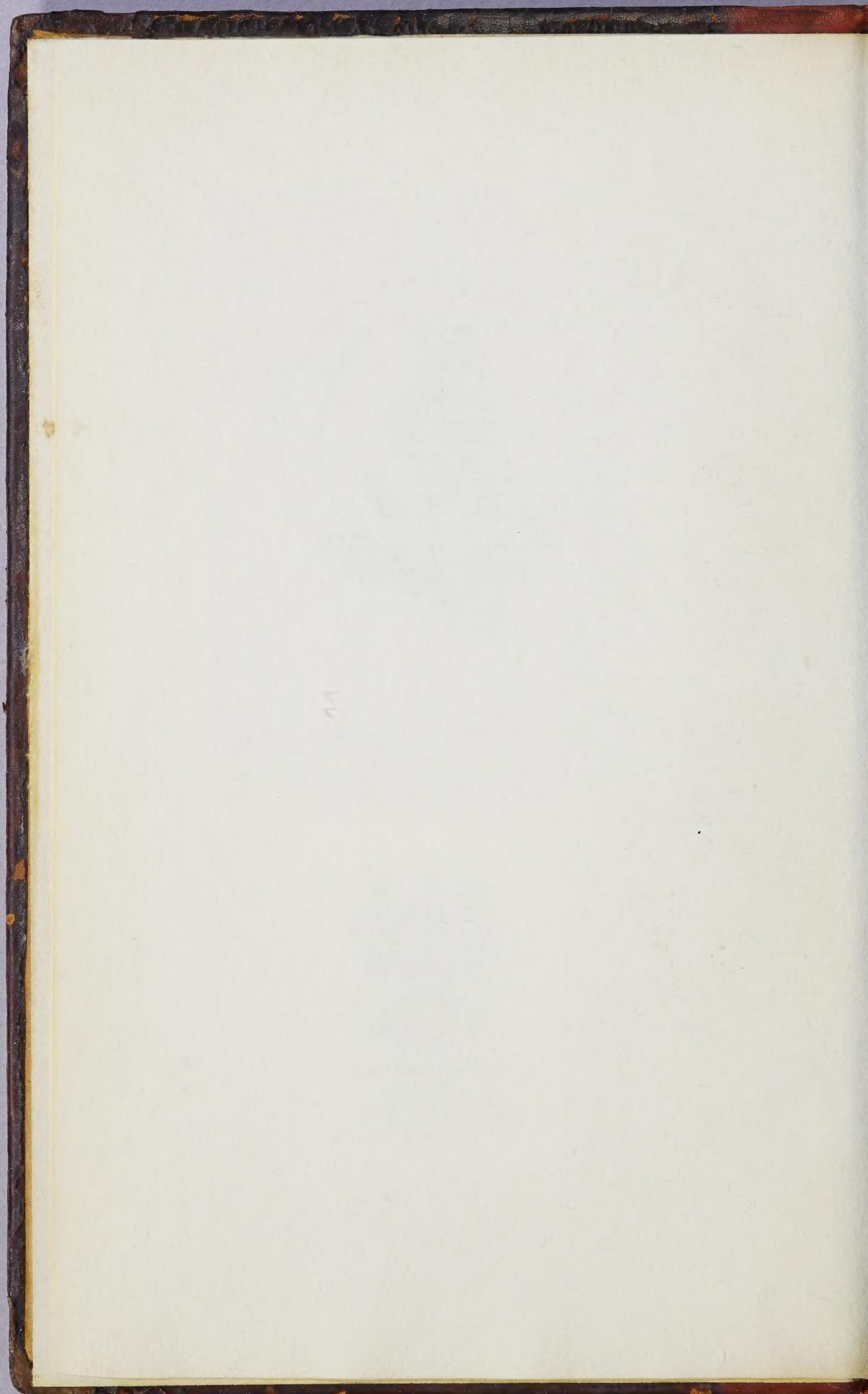


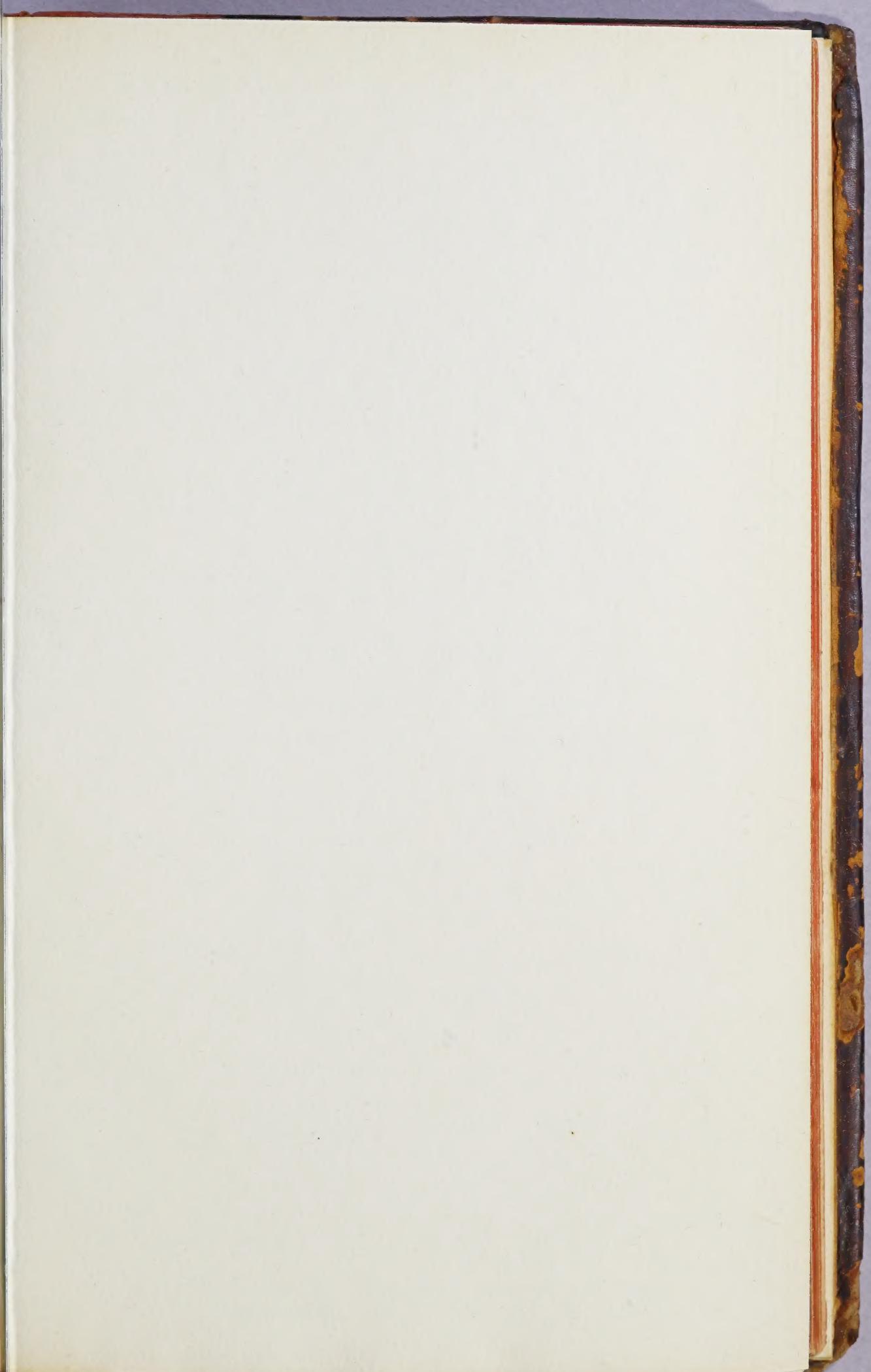


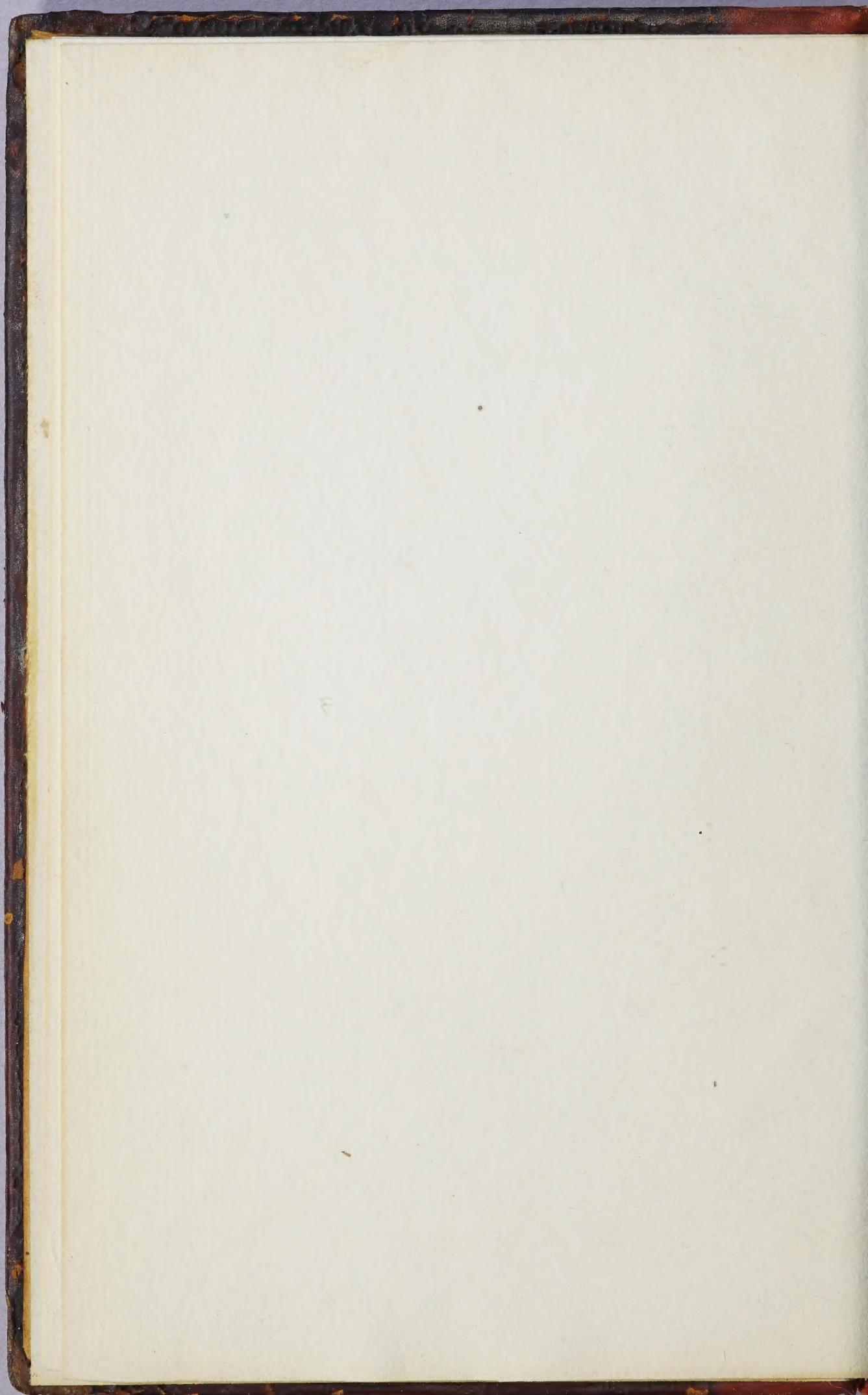
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A NEW
VOYAGE
AND
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ISTHMUS of AMERICA.

Giving an Account of the

AUTHOR'S Abode there,

The Form and Make of the Country, the Coasts, Hills,
Rivers, &c. Woods, Soil, Weather, &c. Trees, Fruit,
Beasts, Birds, Fish, &c.

The Indian Inhabitants, their Features, Complexion, &c.
their Manners, Customs, Employments, Marriages,
Feasts, Hunting, Computation, Language, &c.

With Remarkable Occurrences in the South-Sea and
elsewhere.

By LIONEL WAVER.

The Second Edition.

To which are added,

The Natural History of those PARTS,
By a Fellow of the Royal Society :

AND

Davis's Expedition to the Gold Mines, in 1702.

Illustrated with several Copper-Plates.

L O N D O N ,

Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown in
St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCIV.

RPJCB

To His GRACE

JOHN

Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

*Marquess of Blanford, Earl
of Marlborough, Baron
Churchill of Sandridge, and
Lord Churchill of Aymouth in
Scotland, Captain-General of
Her Majesty's Forces, Master-
General of the Ordinance, Her
Majesty's Ambassador Extra-
ordinary to the States-General,
One of Her Majesty's most Ho-
nourable Privy-Council, and
Knight of the most Noble Order
of the Garter.*

May it please Your GRACE,

THE ensuing Treatise, is a Se-
cond Edition of my Account
of the *Isthmus of Darien*, with Addi-
tions; which I publish at this time, not

The Dedication.

so much because the first Impression
is wholly sold off, as chiefly to give
occasion to the Ministry (whereof
your GRACE holds no small Share)
to think of making a Settlement on
one of the most valuable Spots of
Ground in the World, thereby either
to Enhaunce a Part of the Mines,
which are lodg'd in its Bowels, or en-
tirely to banish thence the Enemy,
who is now possess'd of them ; besides,
that, by such a Settlement, a free Pas-
sage by Land from the *Atlantick* to
the *South-Sea* might easily be effected,
which would be of the greatest Con-
sequence to the *East-India* Trade.

The Miscarriage, My Lord, of the
Scots in this Design, can be no dis-
couragement to *England*, considering
that we have at Hand, within our own
Plantations, Provisions, and every
thing useful for Subsistence, which they
wanted : And their Escapes will fur-
nish us with Precautions, by which
we may avoid their Misfortunes. I
can

The Dedication.

can assure your GRACE, that a Friendship may be easily cultivated with the *Natives*, who are entirely in our Interest. And besides the peculiar Advantage of such a Settlement, *England* would derive by their Vicinity to *Portobel*, and *Carthagena*, a ready Sale for their Slaves brought from the Coast of *Africa*.

The *French*, My Lord, being now our Rivals for this Settlement, it highly imports *England* to prevent them, by endeavouring to become Masters of this Neck of Land, of which being once possessed, they may command those inexhaustible Treasures, which at Pleasure give either Peace or War.

And how easily that might be effected, will easily appear, if your GRACE will be but pleas'd to take notice, with how little Difficulty Captain *Rash* and his Associates made themselves Masters of all those Mines with a Handful of Men,

A 3 and

The Dedication.

and in a very inconsiderable space of time, according to the Particular Relation given of that Expedition, inserted by Mr. *Davis* at the end of this Book.

'Tis true, my Lord, they had a pretty uneasie Passage through those Rivers, Woods and Mountains in the By-ways, by which the smallness of their Number oblig'd them to march, the better to prevent a Discovery. But if their Forces had been more considerable, they would have lain under no Necessity of taking such troublesome Precautions ; and thereby would have avoided the manifold Toils and Fatigues to which they happen'd to be expos'd.

The High-Post of Honour your GRACE now enjoys, and whereto your Merits do so justly entitle you, has given me the boldness to shelter this small Work under your GRACE's Name ; believing it Natural for your GRACE to make a right Judgment, whether

The Dedication.

whether the thing herein recommended
be well grounded, and will answer
the End proposed.

I am not insensible, My Lord, that
this Address is as much a Preface
as a Dedication; but considering that
your GRACE's Hours are not to be ta-
ken up with Trifles, I was the easier
led to give your GRACE, at one view,
my main Design in this Publication.

I humbly beg your GRACE, to
vouchsafe the Honour of your Pro-
tection to my plain and honest In-
tentions, for the Welfare and Advan-
tage of my Country, being with all
imaginable Respect,

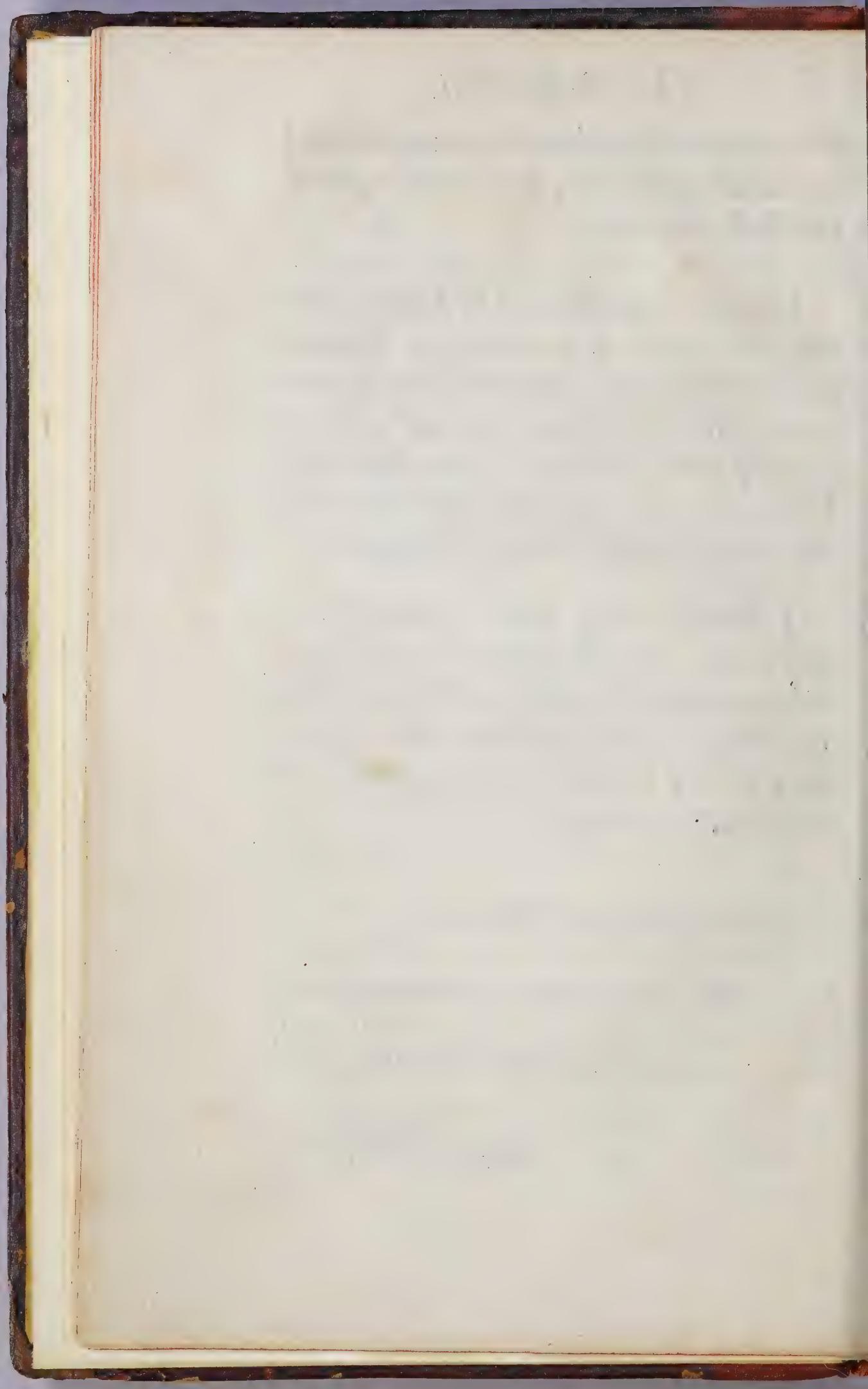
May it please your GRACE,

Your GRACE's most Humble,

and most Devoted Servant,

Lionel Wafer.

TO



TO THE
R E A D E R.

THE Design of this Second Publication of my Description of the Isthmus of Darien, Improv'd with a Late Expedition to the Gold-Mines, since the beginning of the present War; and also with the Natural History of those Parts; giving an Account of several Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. and particularly many Trees, Shrubs and Herbs, with their respective Names, Uses and Virtues; Communicated by a Fellow of the Royal Society; being only to represent to the World, how far it would be the Interest of England to make an Establishment upon that Continent; the Product of whose Bowels enriches the other Three Parts of the World.

P R E F A C E.

World. Because I am unwilling to weary the Reader with a tedious Discourse upon this Subject, I shall only tell him, in few Words, that if I plainly demonstrate the thing might be very easily effected, and that the Advantages that would thereby accrue to the Nation, would more than answer their Charges, I think there will remain but little to be said against so Glorious an Undertaking.

That such a thing might be successfully performed by the English in this present Conjunction; and that they would easily be able to maintain themselves in the Possession of that valuable Conquest, notwithstanding the greatest Efforts that the French could be able to make against them, can scarce well be denied by any Man that will be at the pains to consider, that we being vastly Superior to them by Sea, whatever number of Land-Forces they might be in a condition to spare from Europe, 'tis our own Fault if ever they transport them thither. And

P R E F A C E.

as to the number of Men that such an Expedition would require of us, considering the favourable Disposition of the Indians (who are entirely our Friends) and the Weakness and Divisions of our Enemies, the Spaniards, I believe it needed not be so considerable as some People are apt to apprehend.

For the American Spaniards, accustomed only to Domineer and Tyrannize their miserable Slaves, have now languish'd such a considerable time in Sloth and Idleness, that it would require some Years to innure them to the Hardships and Fatigues of War: And under their present Circumstances, who knows but we might find them less averse to give the English a kind Reception than we are now aware of?

The Vicinity of the English Colonies to the Spanish in America would render it an easie matter to them to support

P R E F A C E.

support one another upon all Occasions ; though the Benefits that the Kingdom would thereby reap be in themselves apparent, beyond all possibility of contradiction. To conclude : I shall only desire all Men of Sense and Judgment to consider how much the Interest of England would be advanced in Europe by the Addition of the Spanish West-Indies, to their other Acquisitions in America ; since thereby the Common Enemies would be deprived of the most certain Fund they have for carrying on the War. In a Word ; the Difficulty and Expence are not at all , by any reasonable Man, to be brought in Competition with the Glory and Advantage of such an Expedition.

As to the Book it self, though it partly bears the Name of Voyages, you are not to expect a Compleat Journal, or Historical Account of all Occurrences in the Scene of my Travels, but principally as particular a Description as

P R E F A C E.

I could give, of the Isthmus of Darien, where I was left amongst the wild Indians : For in the precedent and subsequent Relations, I have only briefly represented the Course of my Voyages, that the Reader might not be deprived of the Pleasure of knowing by what Adventure I happen'd to fall into that Country, and how I found Means to make my Escape out of it,

There now remains but one thing to be said ; and that is, to tell you, that I think it very convenient to take this Opportunity of vindicating my self to the World, concerning some Circumstances in the Relation I have given of the Indian way of Conjuring (called by them Pawawing) and of the White Indians ; at which several of the most eminent Men of the Nation seem'd very much startled. But I hope that the Testimony of all the Scotch Gentlemen

P R E F A C E.

Gentlemen and others, who have been there since me, will be look'd upon by all good Men, as a sufficient Authority to confirm the Truth of what I have asserted concerning those Matters; since none of them, neither by their Writings, nor otherway, have contradicted me; but, on the contrary, confirmed what I have said in every Article, which has been no small Satisfaction to me. And Mr. Davis likewise (who is the Author of the foresaid Relation of the Late Expedition to the Gold Mines) desired me, in a late Conference I had with him, to acquaint the World, that if the said Relation had not been printed off before I talk'd with him about it, he would himself have given a large Account of it; declaring, That the Pawawing of the Indians that follow'd Don Pedro in that Expedition, was the principal Reason that induc'd some of the English, who were more Superstitious than others, to leave the

P R E F A C E.

the Mines much sooner than they at first intended to have done ; because the Uneasiness in which the Indians then seemed to be, made them likewise apprehensive of some extraordinary Danger from the Spaniards.

Mr.

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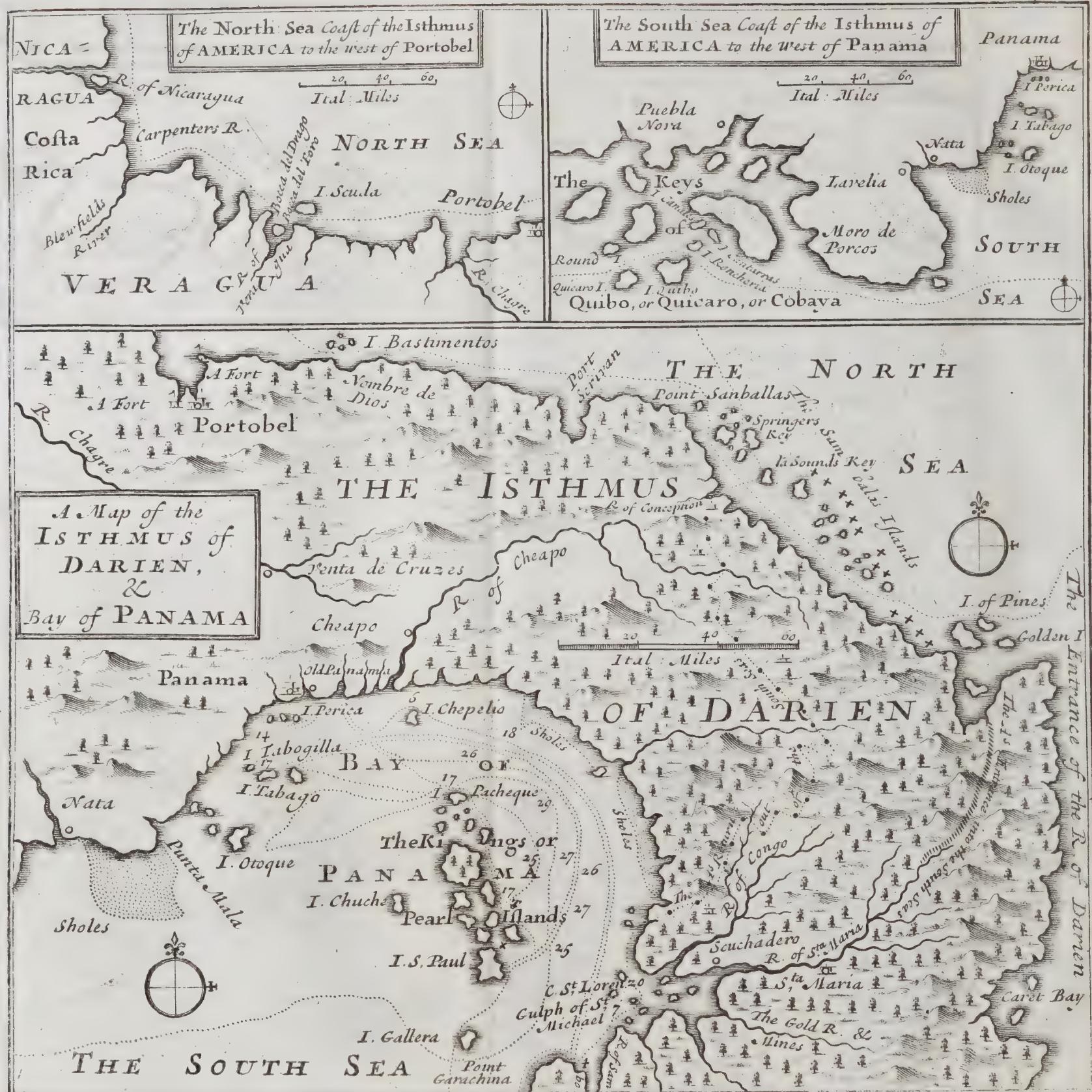
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since those between the Introduction & Chap. I.



Mr. W A F E R's Voyages ;
and Description of the Isthmus
of America.

MY first going abroad was in the Great ^{The A's} *Ann of London*, Gapt. Zachary Browne ^{first Voy-} _{age:} Commander, bound for *Bantam* in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*; in the Year 1677. I was in the Service of the Surgeon of the Ship; but being then very young, I made no great Observations in that Voyage. My Stay at *Bantam* was not above a Month, ^{Bantam.} we being sent from thence to *Jamby* in the Isle of *Sumatra*. At that time there was a War between the *Malayans* of *Ihor* on *Ihor*: the Promontary of *Malacca*, and those of *Malaci*. *Jamby*; and a Fleet of Proe's from *Ihor* block'd up the Mouth of the River of *Jamby*. The Town of *Jamby* is about 100 Mile up the River: But within 4 or 5 Mile of the Sea, it hath a Port Town on the River, consisting of about 15 or 20 Houses, built on Posts, as the Fashion of that Country is: The Name of this Port is *Quolla*; though ^{Quolla.} this seems rather an Appellative than a Proper Name, for they generally call a Port *Quolla*: And 'tis usual with our English Seamen

Mr. W A F E R's Voyages, &c.

in those Parts, when they have been at a Landing-place, to say they have been at the *Quolla*, calling it so in imitation of the Natives; as the Portuguese call their *Barcadero*. Landing-places, *Barcadero's*. This War was some hindrance to our Trade there; and we were forc'd to stay about 4 Months in the Road, before we could get in our Lading of Pepper: And thence we return'd to *Bantam*, to take in the rest of our Lading. While I was ashore there, the Ship sail'd for *England*: So I got a Passage home in another Ship, the *Bombay*, Capt. *White* Commander; who being Chief Mate, succeeded Capt. *Bennet*, who dy'd in the Voyage.

The A's
2d. Voy-
age.

Jamaica.

Capt.
Buckhen-
ham's hard
Fortune.

I arrived in *England* again in the Year 1679. and after about a Month's stay, I entred my self on a Second Voyage, in a Vessel commanded by Capt. *Buckenham*, bound for the *West-Indies*. I was there also in the Service of the Surgeon of the Ship: But when we came to *Jamaica*, the Season of Sugars being not yet come, the Captain was willing to make a short Voyage, in the mean while to the Bay of *Campeachy*, to fetch Logwood: But having no mind to go further with him, I staid in *Jamaica*. It proved well for me that I did so; for in that Expedition, the Captain was taken by the *Spaniards*, and carried Prisoner to *Mexico*: Where one *Russel* saw him, who was then also a Prisoner there, and after made his escape. He told me he saw Capt. *Buckenham*, with a Log chain'd to his

Mr. W A F E R's Voyages, &c.

3

his Leg, and a Basket at his Back, crying Bread about the Streets for a Baker his Master. The *Spaniards* would never consent to the Ransoming him, though he was a Gentleman who had Friends of a considerable Fortune, and would have given them a very large Sum of Mony.

I had a Brother in *Jamaica*, who was employed under Sir *Thomas Muddiford*, in his Plantation ^{The An} at the *Angels*: And my chief Inducement in ^{gels Plan} undertaking this Voyage was to see him. I ^{tation.} staid sometime with him, and he settled me in a House at *Port-Royal*, where I followed my ^{Port-Roy} Business of Surgery for some Monthis. But ^{al.} in a while I met with Capt. *Cook*, and Capt. *Linch*, two Privateers who were going out from *Port-Royal*, toward the Coast of *Carta-* ^{Cartigena.} *gena*, and took me along with them. We met other Privateers, on that Coast; but being parted from them by stress of Weather about *Golden-Island*, in the *Samballoe's*, we ^{Golden-I} stood away to the *Bastimento's*, where we ^{Basti-} met them again, and several others, who ^{mento's.} had been at the taking of *Portobel*, and were ^{Portobel.} Rendevouzed there. Here I first met with Mr. *Dampier*, and was with him in the Ex-^{Mr. Dami} pedition into the S. Seas. For in short, having ^{pier,} muster'd up our Forces at *Golden-Island*, and landed on the *Isthmus*, we march'd over ^{Isthmus.} Land, and took *Santa Maria*; and made ^{Santa} those Excursions into the S. Seas, which Mr. ^{Maria.} *S. Seas.* *Ringrose* relates in the 44th part of the ^{Hist. of} the ^{the Buc:} Story of the *Buccaniers*.

Mr. W A F E R's Voyages, &c.

Mr. Dampier.

Mr. Dampier has told, in his *Introduction to his Voyage Round the World*, in what manner the Company divided with reference to Capt. Sharp. I was of Mr. Dampier's side in that Matter, and of the number of those who chose rather to return in Boats to the *Isthmus*, and go back again a toilsome Journey over Land, than stay under a Captain in whom we experienc'd neither Courage nor Conduct. He hath given also an account of what befel us in that Return, till such time as by the Carelessness of our Company, my Knee was so scorch'd with Gun-poweder, that after a few Days further March, I was left behind among the *Wild-Indians*, in the *Isthmus of Darien*.

The A.
left in the
Isthmus.

His Knee
burnt.

It was the 5th Day of our Journey when this accident befel me ; being also the 5th of May, in the Year 1681. I was sitting on the Ground near one of our Men, who was dry-ing of Gun-powder, in a Silver Plate : But not managing it as he should, it blew up and scorch'd my Knee to that degree, that the Bone was left bare, the Flesh being torn a-way, and my Thigh burnt for a great way a-bove it. I applyed to it immediately such Remedies as I had in my Knap-sack : And being unwilling to be left behind my Companions, I made hard shift to jog on, and bear them Company for a few Days ; du-ring which our Slaves ran away from us, and among them a Negro whom the Company had allow'd me for my particular Attendant,

to

to carry my Medicines. He took them away with him, together with the rest of my Things, and thereby left me depriv'd of wherewithal to dress my Sore ; insomuch that my Pain increasing upon me, and being not able to trudge it further through Rivers and Woods, I took leave of my Company, and set up my Rest among the *Darien Indians*.

This was on the 10th Day ; and there staid with me Mr. *Richard Gopson*, who had served an Apprenticeship to a Druggist in *London*. ^{R. Gopson.} He was an ingenious Man, and a good Scholar ; he had with him a *Greek Testament* which he frequently read, and would translate *extempore* into *English* to such of the Company as were dispos'd to hear him. Another who staid behind with me was *John J. Hingson*, Mariner : They were both so fatigued with the Journey, that they could go no further. There had been an Order made among us at our first Landing to kill any who should flag in the Journey : But this was made only to terrify any from loitering, and being taken by the *Spaniards* ; who by Tortures might extort from them a Discovery of our March. But this rigorous Order was not executed ; but the Company took a very kind Leave both of these, and of me. Before this we had lost the Company of two more of our Men, *Robert Spratlin* and *William Bowman*, who parted with us at the River *Congo*, the Day after my being scorch'd with Gunpowder.

powder. The passage of that River was very deep, and the Stream violent ; by which means I was born down the Current, for several Paces, to an Eddy in the bending of the River. Yet I got over ; but these two being the hindmost, and seeing with what difficulty I cross'd the River, which was still rising, they were discourag'd from attempting it, and chose rather to stay where they were. These two came to me ; and the other two soon after the Company's departure for the North Sea, as I shall have occasion to mention ; so that there were five of us in all who were left behind among the *Indians*.

The Indians cure
the A.

Being now forc'd to stay among them, and having no means to alleviate the Anguish of my Wound, the *Indians* undertook to cure me ; and apply'd to my Knee some Herbs, which they first chew'd in their Mouths to the consistency of a Paste, and putting it on a Plantain-Leaf, laid it upon the Sore. This prov'd so effectual, that in about 20 Days use of this Poultess, which they applied fresh every Day, I was perfectly cured ; except only a Weakness in that Knee, which remain'd long after, and a Benummedness which I sometimes find in it to this Day. Yet they were not altogether so kind in other respects ; for some of them look'd on us very scurvily, throwing green Plantains to us, as we sat cringing and shivering, as you would Bones to a Dog. This was but sorry Food ; yet we were forc'd to be contented with it :

But

A kind
Indian.

But to mend our Commons, the young *Indian*,^{A kind Indian.} at whose House we were left, would often give us some ripe Plantains, unknown to his Neighbours ; and these were a great Refreshment to us. This *Indian*, in his Childhood was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards* ; and having liv'd sometime among them, he had learn'd a pretty deal of their Language, under the Bishop of *Panama*, whom he serv'd there ; till finding means to escape, he was got again among his own Country-men. This was of good use to us ; for we having a smattering of *Spanish*, and a little of the *Indian's Tongue* also, by passing their Country before, between both these, and with the additional use of Signs, we found it no very difficult Matter to understand one another. He was truly generous and hospitable towards us ; and so careful of us, that if in the Day-time we had no other Provision than a few sorry green Plantains, he would rise in the Night, and go out by stealth to the Neighbouring Plantain-walk, and fetch a Bundle of ripe ones from thence, which he would distribute among us unknown to his Country-men. Not that they were naturally inclin'd to use us thus roughly, for they are generally a kind and free-hearted People ; but they had taken some particular Offence, upon the account of our Friends who left us, who had in a manner awed the *Indian* Guides they took with them for the remainder of their Journey, and made them go with them very much a-

gainst their Wills ; the Severity of the Rainy Season being then so great, that even the *Indians* themselves had no mind for Travelling, tho' they are little curious either as to the Weather or Ways.

When *Gopson*, *Hingson*, and I had lived 3 or 4 Days in this manner, the other two *Spratlin* and *Bowman*, whom we left behind at the River *Congo*, on the 6th Day of our Journey, found their way to us ; being exceedingly fatigued with rambling so long among the Wild Woods and Rivers without Guides, and having no other Sustenance but a few Plantains they found here and there.

*R. Sprat-
lin.*
*W. Bow-
man.*

They told us of *George Gainy's* Disaster, whose drowning Mr. *Dampier* relates p. 17. They saw him lie dead on the Shore which the Floods were gone off from, with the Rope twisted about him, and his Money at his Neck ; but they were so fatigued, they car'd not to meddle with it. These after their coming up to us, continued with us for about a Fortnight longer, at the same Plantation where the main Body of our Company had left us ; and our Provision was still at the same Rate, and the Countenances of the *Indians* as stern towards us as ever, having yet no News of their Friends whom our Men had taken as their Guides. Yet notwithstanding their Disgust, they took care of my Wound ; which by this time was pretty well healed, and I was enabled to walk about. But at length not finding their Men return as they expected

expected, they were out of Patience, and seem'd resolved to revenge on us the injuries which they supposed our Friends had done to theirs.

To this end they held frequent Consultations A Consult how they should dispose of us : Some were to destroy for killing us, others for keeping us among the A. and his Com- them, and others for carrying us to the Spa- panions.

niards, thereby to ingratiate themselves with them. But the greatest part of them mortally hating the *Spaniards*, this last Project was soon laid aside ; and they came to this Resolution, To forbear doing any thing to us, till so much time were expir'd as they thought might reasonably be allow'd for the return of their Friends, whom our Men had taken with them as Guides to the North Sea-Coast ; and this, as they computed would be 10 Days, reckoning it up to us on their Fingers.

The Time was now almost expir'd, and Preparati-
ons to kill
having no News of the Guides, the *Indians* them.
began to suspect that our Men had either murther'd them, or carried them away with them ; and seem'd resolv'd thereupon to destroy us. To this end they prepared a great Pile of Wood to burn us, on the 10th Day ; and told us what we must trust to when the Sun went down ; for they would not execute us till then.

But it so happned that *Lacenta*, their Chief, passing that way, dissuaded them from that Cruelty, and proposed to them to send us down towards the North-side, and two *Indians* with us, who might inform themselves Lacenta saves them ;

selves from the *Indians* near the Coast, what
and sends was become of the Guides. They readily
them a hearkn'd to this proposal, and immediately
way. chose two Men to conduct us to the North-side.
One of these had been all along an in-
terate Enemy to us ; but the other was that
kind *Indian*, who was so much our Friend
as to rise in the Night and get us ripe Plan-
tains.

Bad Travelling. The next Day therefore we were dimissed
with our two Guides, and marched joyfully
for 3 Days ; being well assured we should
not find that our Men had done any hurt
to their Guides. The first three Days we
march'd through nothing but Swamps, having
great Rains, with much Thundering and
Lightning ; and lodg'd every Night under
the dropping Trees, upon the cold Ground.
The third Night we lodg'd on a small Hill,
which by the next Morning was become an
Island : For those great Rains had made such
a Flood, that all the low Land about it was
cover'd deep with Water. All this while we
had no Provision, except a handful of dry
Maiz our *Indian* Guides gave us the first two
Days : But this being spent, they return'd
Home again , and left us to shift for our
selves.

At this Hill we remain'd the fourth Day ;
and on the fifth, the Waters being abated,
we set forward, steering North by a Pocket
Compass, and marched till 6 a Clock at Night :
At which time we arrived at a River about

to foot wide, and very deep. Here we found a Tree fallen cross the River, and so we believ'd our Men had past that way ; therefore here we sat down, and consulted what course we should take.

And having debated the Matter, it was concluded upon to cross the River, and seek the Path in which they had travelled : For this River running somewhat Northward in this place we perswaded our selves we were past the main Ridge of Land that divided the North-part of the *Isthmus* from the South ; and consequently that we were not very far from the North Sea. Besides, we did not consider that the great Rains were the only cause of the sudden rising and falling of the River ; but thought the Tide might contribute to it, and that we were not very far from the Sea. We went therefore over the River by the help of the Tree : But the Rain had made it so slippery, that 'twas with great difficulty that we could get over it astride, for there was no walking on it : And tho' four of us got pretty well over, yet *Bowman*, who was the last slipt off, and the stream hurried him out of sight in a Moment, so that we concluded he was drown'd. To add to our Affliction for the loss of our Consort, we sought about for a Path, but found none ; for the late Flood had fill'd all the Land with Mud and Oaze, and therefore since we could not find a Path, we returned again, and passed over the River on the same Tree by which

They are
bewild-
er'd.
Bowman
like to be
drown'd.

which we cross'd it at first ; intending to pass down by the side of this River, which we still thought discharged it self into the North-Sea. But when we were over, and had gone down with the Stream a quarter of a Mile, we espy'd our Companion sitting on the Bank of the River ; who, when we came to him, told us that the violence of the Stream hurried him thither, and that there, being in an Eddy, he had time to consider where he was ; and that by the help of some Boughs that hung in the Water, he had got out. This Man had at this time 400 pieces of Eight at his Back : He was a weakly Man, a Taylor by Trade.

Great
Hard-
ships.

Maccaw-
berries.

They are
beset with
Rivers.

Here we lay all Night ; and the next Day, being the 5th of our present Journey, we march'd further down by the side of the River, thro' Thickets of hollow Bamboes and Brambles, being also very weak for want of Food : But Providence suffer'd us not to perish, tho' Hunger and Weariness had brought us even to Death's door : For we found there a Maccaw Tree, which afforded us Berries, of which we eat greedily ; and having therewith somewhat satisfied our Hunger, we carried a Bundle of them away with us, and continued our march till Night.

The next Day, being the 6th, we marched till 4 in the Afternoon, when we arrived at another River, which join'd with that we had hitherto coasted ; and we were now inclos'd between them, on a little Hill at the Conflux

Conflux of them. This last River was as wide and deep as the former; so that here we were put to a *Non-plus*, not being able to find means to Ford either of them, and they being here too wide for a Tree to go a-cross, unless a greater Tree than we were able to cut down; having no Tool with us but a Macheat or long Knife. This last River also ^{They mi-} we set by the Compass, and found it run due ^{stake their} ^{way.} North: Which confirmed us in our mistake, that we were on the North-side of the main Ridge of Mountains; and therefore we resolv'd upon making two Bark-logs, to float us down the River, which we unanimously concluded would bring us to the North-Sea Coast. The Woods afforded us hollow Bamboes fit for our purpose; and we cut them into proper lengths, and tied them together with Twigs of a Shrub like a Vine, a great many on the top of one another.

By that time we had finished our Bark-logs it was Night, and we took up our Lodging on a small Hill, where we gathered about a Cartload of Wood, and made a Fire, intending to set out with our Bark-logs the next Morning. But not long after Sun-set, it fell a Raining as if Heaven and Earth would meet; ^{Vio'ent} which Storm was accompanied with horrid ^{Rains.} Claps of Thunder, and such flashes of Lightning, of a Sulpherous smell, that we were almost stifled in the open Air.

Thus it continued till 12 a Clock at Night; ^{Great} when to our great Terror, we could hear the ^{Floods} Rivers

Rivers roaring on both sides us ; but 'twas so dark, that we could see nothing but the Fire we had made, except when a flash or Lightning came. Then we could see all over the Hill, and perceive the Water approaching us ; which in less than half an Hour carried away our Fire. This drove us all to our shifts, every Man seeking some means to save himself from the Threatning Deluge. We also sought for small Trees to climb : For the place abounded with great Cotton Trees, of a prodigious bigness from the Root upward, and at least 40 or 50 foot clear without Branches, so that there was no climbing up them.

The A.
climbs a
Tree.

For my own part, I was in a great Conster-nation, and running to save my Life, I very opportunely met with a large Cotton Tree which by some accident, or thro' Age, was become rotten, and hollow on one side ; having a hole in it at about the height of 4 foot from the Ground. I immediately got up it as well as I could : And in the Cavity I found a Knob, which serv'd me for a Stool ; and there I sat down almost Head and Heels together, not having room enough to stand or sit upright. In this condition I sat wishing for Day : but being fatigued with Travel, though very hungry withal, and cold, I fell asleep : But was soon awaken'd by the noise of great Trees which were brought down by the Flood ; and came with such force against the Tree, that they made it shake.

When

When I awoke I found my Knees in the Water, though the lowest part of my hollow Trunk was, as I said, 4 foot above the ground; and the Water was running as swift, as if twere in the middle of the River. The Night was still very Dark, but only when the flashes of Lightning came: Which made it so dreadful and terrible, that I forgot my Hunger, and was wholly taken up with praying to God to spare my Life. While I was Praying and Meditating thus on my sad Condition, I saw the Morning Star appear, by which I knew that Day was at hand: This cheared my drooping Spirits; and in less than half an hour the Day began to dawn, the Rain and Lightning ceased, and the Waters abated, insomuch that by that time the Sun was up, the Water was gone off from my Tree.

Then I ventur'd out of my cold Lodging; but being stiff and the Ground slippery, I could scarce stand: Yet I made a shift to ramble to the Place where we had made our Fire, but found no Body there. Then I call'd out aloud, but was answer'd only with my own Echo; which struck such Terror into me, that I fell down as dead, being oppress'd both with Grief and Hunger; this being the 7th Day of our Fast, save only the Maccam-berries before related.

Being in this Condition, despairing of He meets Comfort for want of my Conorts, I lay some- again with time on the wet Ground, till at last I heard his Com-panions, a voice

a Voice hard by me which in some sort revived me; but especially when I saw Mr. *Hingson* one of my Companions, and the rest found us presently after; having all sav'd themselves by climbing small Trees. We greeted each other with Tears in our Eyes, and returned Thanks to God for our deliverance.

The first thing we did in the Morning was to look after our Bark-logs or Rafts which we had left tied to a Tree, in order to prosecute our Voyage down the River; but coming to the Place where we left them, we found them funk and full of Water, which had got into the hollow of the Bamboes, contrary to our expectation; for we thought they would not have admitted so much as Air, but have been like large Bladders full blown: But it seems there were Cracks in them which we did not perceive, and perhaps made in them by our Carelessness in working them; for the Vessels made of these hollow Bamboes are wont to hold Water very well.

in danger
of going
among
their En-
emies

River of
Chapo.

This was a new Vexation to us, and how to proceed farther we knew not; but Providence still directed all for the better: For if we had gone down this River, which we afterwards understood to be a River that runs into the River of *Cheapo*, and so towards the Bay of *Panama* and the South Sea, it would have carried us into the midst of our Enemies, the *Spaniards*, from whom we could expect no Mercy.

The

The Neighbourhood of the Mountains, and steepness of the Descent, is the cause that the Rivers rise thus suddenly after these violent Rains; but for the same reason they as suddenly fall again.

But to return to my Story: being thus frustrated of our Design of going down the Stream, or of crossing either of these Rivers, by Reason of the sinking of our Bark-logs, we were glad to think of returning back to the *Indian Settlement*, and Coasted up the River side in the same Track we came home by. As our Hunger was ready to carry our Eyes to any Object that might afford us some Relief, it hapned that we espied a Deer fast asleep: Which we design'd if possible to get, and in order to it we came so very near, that we might almost have thrown our selves on him: But one of our Men putting the Muzzle of his Gun close to him, and the shot not being wadded, tumbled out, just before the Gun went off, and did the Deer no hurt; but starting up at the noise, he took the River and swam over. As long as our way lay by the River side, we made a shift to keep it well enongh: But being now to take leave of the River, in order to seek for the *Indians* Habitation, we were much at a loss. This was the Eighth Day, and we had no Sustenance beside the *Maccaw-Berries* we had got, and the Pith of a *Bibby-Tree* we met with, which we split and eat very favourly.

C

After

They are
forc'd to
return

After a little Consideration what course to steer next, we conluded it best to follow the Track of a *Pecary* or Wild-Hog, hoping it might bring us to some old Plantain Walk or Potato Piece, which these Creatures often resort to, to look for Food : This brought us, according to our expectation, to an old Plantation, and in sight of a new one. But here again fear overwhelmed us, being between two straights, either to starve or venture up to the *Indian* Houses, whom being so near, we

They are
in fear of
the Indians.

were now afraid off again, not knowing how they would receive us. But since there was no avoiding it, it was concluded that one should go up to the House, while the rest staid behind to see the Issue.

In conclusion I went to the Plantation, and it proved the same that we came from. The *Indians* were all amazed to see me, and began to ask many Questions : But I prevented them by falling into a Swoon, occasion'd by the heat of the House, and the scent of the Meat that was boyling over the Fire. The *Indians* were

The Indians
ansreceive
them
kindly.

very officious to help me in this Extremity, and when I revived they gave me a little to eat. Then they enquir'd of me for the other four Men ; for whom they presently sent, and brought all but *Gobson*, who was left a little further off, and treated us all very kindly :

For our long expected Guides were now returned from the North-side, and gave large Commendations of the kindness and generosity of our Men ; by which means all the *Indians*

dians were become now again our very good Friends. The *Indian* who was so particularly kind to us, perceiving Mr. *Gobson* was not yet arrived at the Plantation, carried out *Vituals* to him, and after he was a little refreshed with that, brought him up to us. So that now we were all together again, and had a great deal of care taken of us.

Here we stayed seven Days to refresh our ^{They set} selves, and then took our March again : For ^{out again} we were desirous to get to the North-Seas as soon as we could, and they were now more willing to guide us than ever before ; since the Guides our Party took with them, had not only been dimiss'd civilly, but with presents also of Axes, Beads, &c. The *Indians* therefore of the Village where we now were, order'd 4 lusty young Men to conduct us down again to the River, over which the Tree was fallen, who going now with a good will, carried us thither in one Day ; whereas we were 3 Days the first time in going thither. When we came thither, we marched about a Mile up the River, where lay a Canoa, into which we all imbarked, and the *Indians* guided us up the same River which we before thro' mistake, had strove to go down. The *Indians* paddled stoutly against the Stream till Night, and then we lodged at a House, where these Men gave such large Commendations of our Men, who were gone to the North Sea, that the Master of the House treated us after the best manner. The next Day we set out again

with two *Indians* more, who made six in all, to Row or Paddle us; and our Condition now was well altered.

In six Days time after this, they brought us to *Lacenta's* House, who had before saved our Lives.

Lacenta's
Palace.

Large
Cotton
Trees.

This House is situated on a fine little Hill, on which grows the stateliest Grove of Cotton Trees that ever I saw. The Bodies of these Trees were generally six foot in Diameter, nay some eight, nine, ten, eleven; for four *Indians* and my self took hand in hand round a Tree, and could not fathom it by three foot. Here was likewise a stately Plantain-walk, and a Grove of other small Treces, that would make a Pleasant artificial Wilderness, if Industry and Art were bestowed on it.

The Circumference of this Pleasant little Hill, contains at least 100 Acres of Land; and is a Peninsula of an Oval form, almost surrounded with two great Rivers, one coming from the East, the other from the West; which approaching within 40 foot of each other, at the front of the Peninsula, separate again, embracing the Hill, and meet on the other side, making there one pretty large River, which runs very swift. There is therefore but one way to come in towards this Seat; which as I before observed, is not above 40 foot wide, between the Rivers on each side: and 'tis fenced with hollow Bamboes, Popes-heads and Prickle-pears, so thick set

Lacent
keeps
them with
him.



The Indi-
ans way
of letting
Blood.



I Savage sculp. The Indians manner of Bloodletting. Page 28

Set from one side the Neck of Land to the other, that 'tis impossible for an Eneiny to approach it.

On this Hill live Fifty Principal Men of the Country, all under *Lacentā*'s Command, who is as a Prince over all the South part of the *Isthmus* of *Darien*; the *Indians* bòth there and on the North side also, paying him great respect: But the South side is his Country, and this Hill his Seat or Palace. There is only one Canoa belonging to it, which serves to ferry over *Lacentā* and the rest of them.

When we were arrived at this Place, *La-*
centā discharged our Guides, and sent them back again, telling us, That 'twas not possible for us to travel to the North side at this Season; for the Rainy Season was now in its heighth, and Travelling very bad; but told us we should stay with him, and he would take care of us: And we were forc'd to comply with him.

We had not been long here before an Occurrence happen'd, which tended much to the increasing the good Opinion *Lacentā* and his People had conceiv'd of us, and brought me into particular Esteem with them.

It so happen'd, that one of *Lacentā*'s Wives being indisposed, was to be let Blood; which the *Indians* perform in this manner: The Patient is seated on a Stone in the River, and one with a small Bow shoots little Arrows into the naked Body of the Patient, up and down; shooting them as fast as he can, and

The *Indi-*
ans way
of letting
Blood.

Mr. W A F E R's Voyages, &c.

not missing any part. But the Arrows are gaged, so that they penetrate no farther than we generally thrust our Lancets: And if by chance they hit a Vein which is full of Wind and the Blood spurts out a little, they will leap and skip about, shewing many Antick Gestures, by way of rejoicing and triumph.

The A
bleeds La-
centa's
Queen.

I was by while this was performing on *Lacenta's* Lady: And perceiving their Ignorance, told *Lacenta*, that if he pleased, I would shew him a better way, without putting the Patient to so much Torment. Let me see, says he; and at his Command I bound up her Arm with a piece of Bark, and with my Lancet breathed a Vein: But this rash attempt had like to have cost me my Life. For *Lacenta* seeing the Blood issue out in a Stream, which us'd to come drop by drop, got hold of his Lance and swore by his Tooth, that if she did any otherwise than well, he would have my Heart's Blood. I was not moved, but desired him to be patient, and I drew off about 12 Ounces, and bound up her Arm, and desired she might rest till the next Day: By which means the Feaver abated, and she had not another Fit. This gain'd me so much Reputation, that *Lacenta* came to me, and before all his Attendants, bowed and kiss'd my Hand. Then the rest came thick about me, and some kissed my Hand, others my Knee, and some my Foot: After which I was taken up in a Hammock, and carried on Mens Shoulders, *Lacenta* himself making a Speech

The A.
much re-
puted for
this.

a Speech in my Praise, and commanding me as much Superiour to any of their Doctors. Thus I was carried about from Plantation to Plantation, and lived in great Splendor and Repute, administering both Physick and Phlebotomy to those that wanted. For though I lost my Salves and Plasters, when the Negro ran away with my Knapsack, yet I preserv'd a Box of Instruments, and a few Medicaments wrapt up in an Oil Cloth, by having them in my Pocket, where I generally carried them.

I lived thus some Months among the *Indians*, who in a manner ador'd me. Some of these *Indians* had been Slaves to the *Spaniards*, and had made their escapes ; which I suppose was the cause of their expressing a desire of Baptism : But more to have an *European* Name given them than for any thing they know of Christianity.

During my abode with *Lacenta*, I often accompanied him a Hunting, wherein he took great delight, here being good Game. I was one time about the beginning of the dry Season, accompanying him toward the South East part of the Country, and we pass'd by a River where the *Spaniards* were gathering Gold. I took this River to be one of those which comes from the Gulph of St. *Michael*. Gold Ri-
ver. When we came near the Place where they wrought, we stole softly through the Woods, and placing our selves behind the great Trees, looked on them a good while, they not

The way
of gather-
ing Gold.

seeing us. The manner of their getting Gold it is as follows. They have little Wooden Dishes which they dip softly into the Water, and take it up half full of Sand, which they draw gently out of the Water ; and every dipping they take up Gold mix'd with the Sand and Water, more or less. This they shake, and the Sand riseth, and goes over the Brims of the Dish with the Water ; but the Gold settles to the bottom. This done they bring it out and dry it in the Sun, and then pound it in a Mortar. Then they take it out and spread it on Paper, and having a Loadstone they move that over it, which draws all the Iron, &c. from it, and then leaves the Gold clean from Ore or Filth ; and this they bottle up in Gourds or Calabashes. In this manner they work during the dry Season, which is three Months ; for in the wet time the Gold is washed from the Mountains by violent Rains, and then commonly the Rivers are very deep ; but now in the gathering Season, when they are fallen again, they are not above a Foot deep. Having spent the dry Season in gathering, they imbark in small Vessels for *Santa Maria* Town ; and if they meet with good Success and a favourable Time, they carry with them, by Report (for I learnt these Particulars of a Spaniard whom we took at *Santa Maria* under Captain Sharp) 18 or 20 thousand Pound weight of Gold : But whether they gather more or less, 'tis incredible

*Santa
Maria.*

The Gold
carried to
*Santa Ma-
ria.*

credible to report the store of Gold which is yearly wash'd down out of these Rivers.

During these Progresses I made with *Lacenta*, my four Companions staid behind at his Seat ; but I had by this time so far ingratiated my self with *Lacenta*, that he would never go any where without me, and I plainly perceiv'd he intended to keep me in this Country all the Days of my Life ; which raised some anxious Thoughts in me, but I conceal'd them as well as I could.

Pursuing our Sport one Day, it hapnied we started a *Pecary*, which held the *Indians* and their Dogs in play the greatest part of the Day ; till *Lacenta* was almost spent for want of *Vi^tuals*, and was so troubled at his ill success that he impatiently wish'd for some better way of managing this sort of Game.

I now understood their Language prety well, and finding what troubled him, I took this opportunity to attempt the getting my Liberty to depart, by commanding to him our *English* Dogs, and making an offer of bringing him a few of them from *England*, if he would suffer me to go thither for a short time. He demurr'd at this Motion a while; but at length he swore by his Tooth, laying his Fingers on it, That I should have my Liberty, and for my sake the other four with me ; provided I would promise and swear by my Tooth, That I would return and marry among them ; for he had made me a Promise of his Daughter in Marriage, but

The A.
moves for
leave to
depart.

and tis
granted.

she was not then marriageable. I accepted of the Conditions : And he further promised, that at my return he would do for me beyond my Expectation.

He returns
towards
Lacenta's
House,

I returned him Thanks, and was the next day dismiss'd under the Convoy of seven lusty Fellows ; and we had four Women to carry our Provisions, and my Cloaths, which were only a Linnen Frock and a pair of Breeches. These I saved to cover my Nakedness, if ever I should come among Christians again; for at this time I went naked as the Salvages, and was painted by their Women ; but I would not suffer them to prick my Skin, to rub the Paint in, as they use to do, but only to lay it on in little Specks.

and arrives
there.

Thus we departed from the Neighbourhood of the South Seas, where *Lacenta* was hunting, to his Seat or Palace, where I arrived in about 15 days, to the great Joy of my Consorts; who had staid there during this Hunting Expedition I made with *Lacenta* to the South-East.

After many Salutations on both sides, and some joyful Tears, I told them how I got my Liberty of *Lacenta*, and what I promised at my return : And they were very glad at the hopes of getting away, after so long a stay in a Savage Country.

He and the
rest set out
again for
the N. Sea.

I stayed here some few Days till I was refreshed, and then with my Companions, marched away for the North-Seas ; having a strong Convoy of armed *Indians* for our Guides.

We

We travelled over many very high Mountains ; at last we came to one surpassing the rest in height, to which we were four Days gradually ascending, tho' now and then with some Descent between while. Being on the top, I perceiv'd a strange Giddiness in my Head ; and enquiring both of my Companions, and the *Indians*, they all assured me they were in the like Condition ; which I can only impute to the height of the Mountains, and the clearness of the Air. I take this part of the Mountains to have been higher than either that which we cross'd with Captain Sharp, or that which Mr. Dampier and the rest of our Party cross'd in their return : For from this Eminence, the tops of the Mountains over which we passed before, seem'd very much below us, and sometimes we could not see them for the Clouds between ; but when the Clouds flew over the tops of the Hill, they would break, and then we could discern them, looking as it were thro' so many Loop-holes.

I desired two Men to lie on my Legs, while I laid my Head over that side of the Mountain which was most Perpendicular ; but could see no Ground for the Clouds that were between. The *Indians* carried us over a Ridge so narrow that we were forced to straddle over on our Breeches ; and the *Indians* took the same Care of themselves, handing their Bows, Arrows, and Luggage, from one

one to another. As we descended we were all cured of our Giddiness.

*Indians
Settle-
ment.*

*They
come to
the Sea
tide.*

*Indians in
their
Gowns.*

*The In-
dians fall
to Conjur-
ing.*

When we came to the foot of the Mountain we found a River that ran into the North-Seas; and near the side of it were a few *Indian* Houses, which afforded us indifferent good Entertainment. Here we lay one Night, it being the first House I had seen for six Days; my Lodging by the way, being in a Hammock made fast to two Trees, and my covering a Plantain-Leaf.

The next Morning we set forward, and in two Days time arrived at the Sea-side, and were met by 40 of the best sort of *Indians* in the Country, who congratulated our coming and welcom'd us to their Houses. They were all in their finest Robes, which are long white Gowns, reaching to their Ancles, with Fringes at the bottom, and in their Hands they had half Pikes. But of these Things, and such other Particulars as I observ'd during my Abode in this Country, I shall say more when I come to describe it.

We presently enquired of these *Indians*, when they expected any Ships? They told us they knew not, but would enquire; and therefore they sent for one of their Conjurers, who immediately went to work to raise the Devil, to enquire of him at what time a Ship would arrive here; for they are very expert and skilful in their sort of Diabolical Conjurations. We were in the House with them, and they first began to work with making a

Partition

Partition with Hammocks, that the *Pawowers*, ^{Pawawing;} for so they call these Conjurors, might be by themselves. They continued sometime at their Exercise, and we could hear them make most hideous Yellings and Shrieeks ; imitating the Voices of all their kind of Birds and Beasts. With their own Noise, they joyn'd that of several Stones struck together, and of Conch-shells, and of a sorry sort of Drums made of hollow Bamboes, which they beat upon ; making a jarring Noise also with Strings fasten'd to the larger Bones of Beasts. And every now and then they would make a dreadful Exclamation, and clattering all of a sudden, would as suddenly make a Pause and a profound Silence. But finding that after a considerable Time no Answer was made them, they concluded that 'twas because we were in the House, and so turn'd us out, and went to work again. But still finding no return, after an Hour or more, they made a new Search in our Apartment ; and finding some of our Cloaths hanging up in a Basket against the Wall, they threw 'em out of Doors in great Disdain. Then they fell once more to their *Pawawing* ; and after a little time they came out with their Answer, but all in a Muck-sweat ; so that they first went down to the River and wash'd themselves, and then came and deliver'd the Oracle to us, which was to this Effect : That ^{The An-} ^{swer made} ^{to the Con-} ^{juring.} the 10th Day from that time there would arrive two Ships ; and that in the Morning of the 10th Day we should here first one Gun,

and sometime after that another: That one of us should die soon after; and that going aboard we should lose one of our Guns: All which fell out exactly according to the Prediction.

For on the 10th Day in the Morning we heard the Guns, first one, and then another, in that manner that was told us; and one of our Guns or Fusees was lost in going aboard the Ships: For we five, and three of the *Indians* went off to the Ships in a *Canoa*; but as we cross'd the Bar of the River it overset, where Mr. *Gopson*, one of my Consorts, was like to be drowned; and tho' we recover'd him out of the Water, yet he lost his Gun according to the Prediction. I know not how this happen'd as to his Gun; but ours were all lash'd down to the side of the *Canoa*: And in the *West-Indians* we never go into a *Canoa* but a little matter oversets, but we make fast our Guns to the Sides or Seats: And I suppose Mr. *Gopson*, who was a very careful and sensible Man, had lash'd down his also, tho' not fast enough.

Being over-set, and our *Canoa* turn'd upside down, we got to Shore as well as we could, and dragg'd Mr. *Gopson* with us, tho' with difficulty. Then we put off again, and kept more along the Shore, and at length stood over to *La Sounds Key*, where the two Ships lay, an *English* Sloop, and a *Spanish* Tartan, which the *English* had taken but two or three Days before. We knew by the

make

Two Ships
arriv'd.

They go
off to the
Ships.

make of this last that it was a *Spanish* Vessel, before we came up with it : But seeing it in Company with an *English* one, we thought they must be Conorts ; and whether the *Spanish* Vessel should prove to be under the *English* one, or the *English* under that, we were resolv'd to put it to the venture, and get aboard, being quite tir'd with our stay among the wild *Indians*. The *Indians* were more afraid of its being a Vessel of *Spaniards*, their Enemies as well as ours : For this was another Particular they told us ten Days before, when they were *Pawawing*, that when their Oracle inform'd them that two Vessels would arrive at this time, they understood by their Dæmons Answer, that one of them would be an *English* one ; but as to the other, he spake so dubiously, that they were much afraid it would be a *Spanish* one ; and 'twas not without great difficulty that we now persuaded them to go aboard with us : which was another remarkable Circumstance, since this Vessel was not only a *Spanish* one, but actually under the Command of the *Spaniards* at the time of the *Pawawing*, and some Days after, till taken by the *English*.

We went aboard the *English* Sloop, and ^{They and} our *Indian* Friends with us, and were receiv'd ^{the Indians} _{receiv'd a-} ^{board.} with a very hearty Welcome. The four *En-*
glishmen with me were presently known and caress'd by the Ship's Crew ; but I sat a while ^{and} gringing upon my Hams among the *Indians*, after their Fashion, painted as they were,

and all naked but only about the Waist, and with my Nose-piece (of which more hereafter) hanging over my Mouth. I was willing to try if they knew me in this Disguise ; and 'twas the better part of an Hour before one of the Crew, looking more narrowly upon me, cry'd out, Here's our Doctor ; and immediately they all congratulated my Arrival among them.

*The A.
washes off
his Paint.* I did what I could presently to wash of my Paint ; but 'twas near a Month before I could get tolerably rid of it, having had my Skin so long stain'd with it, and the Pigment dry'd on in the Sun : And when it did come off, 'twas usually with the peeling off of Skin and all. As for Mr. Gopson, tho'

*Mr. Gopson
es.* we brought him alive to the Ship, yet he did not recover his Fatigues, and his drenching in the Water, but having languish'd aboard about three Days, he died there at La Sound's Key ; and his Death verify'd another part of the Pawawer's Prediction.

*The Indi-
ans return
here.* Our Indians, having been kindly entertained aboard

for about six or seven Days ; and many others of them, who went to and fro with their Wives and Children, and *Lacenta* among them, visiting us about Fortnight or three Weeks, we at length took leave of them, except two or three of them who would needs go with us to Windvvard ; and vve set sail, vvith the Tartane in our Company,

*They set
sail to-
wards Car-
tagene.* first to the more Eastern Isles of the Sambaloes, and then tovards the Coast of Cartagene.

But I shall not enter into the Discourse of our Voyage after this, Mr. Dampier, who was in the same Vessel, having done it particularly. It may suffice just to intimate, That I was cruising with him up and down the West-
India Coast and Island, partly under Capt. Wright, and partly under Capt. Yancy ; till such time as Capt. Yancy left Mr. Dampier and the rest under Capt. Wright, at the Isle of Salt Tortuga, as Mr. Dampier relates in the 3d Chapter of his *Voyage round the World*, p. 58. I went then away with Capt. Yancy and with first to the Isle of Ash where the French took us, as he relates occasionally, Chap. 4. p. 68. as also their turning us there ashore ; our being taken in by Capt. Tristian another French Man ; his carrying us with him almost to Petit-Guaves ; our Men seizing the Ship when he was gone ashore, carrying it back to the Isle of Ash, and there taking in the rest of our Crew : The taking the French Ship with Wines, and the other in which Capt. Cook, who was then of our Crew, went afterwards to the South Seas, after having first been at Virginia : So that we arrived in Virginia with these Prizes about 8 or 9 Months after Mr. Dampier came thither. I set out with him also in that new Expedition to the South Seas under Capt. Cook, though he forgot to mention me in that part of his Voyages. We went round Terra del Fuego, and so up the South-Sea Coast, along Chili, Peru, and Mexico, as he relates at

D large

The A's
Coasting

about the
W. Indies

with Mr.

Dampier

Capt.

Tancy.

I. of Ash

large in his 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Chapters, p. 223. There he tells how Capt. *Davis*, who had succeeded Capt. *Cook* at his Death, broke off Consortship with Capt. *Swan*, whom we had met with in the South Seas.

and parts
with him
there.

That himself being desirous to stand over to the *East-Indies*, went aboard Capt. *Swan*: But I remain'd aboard the same Ship, now under Capt. *Davis*, and return'd with him the way I came. Some few particulars

that I observ'd in that Return, I shall speak of at the Conclusion of the Book: In the mean while, having given this Summary account of the course of my Travels, from my first parting with Mr. *Dampier* in the *Isthmus*, till my last leaving him in the *South Seas*, I shall now go on with the particular Description of the *Isthmus of America*, which was the main Thing I intended in publishing these Relations.

This Rela-
tion dif-
continu-
ed, to de-
seribe the
Isthmus.

Mr.

*Mr. W A F E R's Description
of the Isthmus of America.*

THE Country I am going to describe is *Isthmus of Darien*, which is most peculiarly call'd the *Isthmus of Darien*; probably, from the great River of that Name, wherewith its Northern Coast is bounded to the East: For beyond this River the Land spreads so to the East and North-East, as that on the other Coast does to the South and South-East, that it can no further be called an *Isthmus*. It is most comprehended between the Latitudes of 8 and 10 N. but its breadth in the narrowest part, is much about one Degree. How far it reaches in length Westward under the Name of the *Isthmus of Darien*; whether as far as *Honduras*, or *Nicaragua*, or no further than the River *Chagre*, or the Towns of *Potobel* and *Panama*, I cannot say.

This last is the Boundary of what I mean to describe; and I shall be most particular as to the middle part even of this, as being the Scene of my Abode and Ramble in that Country: Tho' what I shall have occasion to say as to this part of the *Isthmus*, will

be in some Measure applicable to the Country even beyond *Panama*.

Bounds of what is strictly the Isthmus: Were I to fix particular Limits to this narrowest part of the *American Isthmus*, I would assign for its Western Term, a Line which should run from the Mouth of the River *Chagre*, where it falls into the North Sea, to the nearest part of the South Sea, Westward of *Panama*; including thereby that City, and *Portobel*, with the Rivers of *Cheapo* and *Chagre*. And I should draw a Line from Point *Garachina*, or the South part of the Gulph of St. *Michael*, directly East, to the nearest part of the great River of *Darien*, for the Eastern Boundary, so as to take *Caret Bay* into the *Isthmus*. On the North and South it is sufficiently bounded by each of these vast Oceans: And considering that this is the narrowest Land that disjoins them, and how exceeding great the Compass is that must be fetch'd from one shore to the other by Sea, since it has the North and South *America* for each extreme, 'tis of a very singular Situation, very pleasant and agreeable.

Islands on each side. Nor doth either of these Oceans fall in at once upon the Shore, but is intercepted by a great many valuable Islands, that lie scatter'd along each Coast: The *Bastimento's* and others; but especially the long range of the *Samballoe's*, on the North side; and the *Kings* or *Pearl Islands*, *Perica* and others in the Bay of *Panama*, on the South side. This Bay is caus'd by the bending of the *Isthmus*: And for

Bay of Pan. m.

for the bigness of it, there is not, it may be, a more pleasant and advantaegous one anywhere to be found.

The Land of this Continent is almost every where of an unequal Surface, distinguish'd with Hills and Valleys, of great Variety for heighth, depth and extent. The Valleys are generally water'd with Rivers, Brooks, and Perennial Springs, with which the Country very much abounds. They fall some into the North, and others into the South ; and do most of them take their Rise from a Ridge or Chain of higher Hills than the rest, running the length of the *Isthmus*, and in a manner parallel to the Shore ; which for distinction's-sake, I shall call the *Main Ridge*.

This Ridge is of an unequal Breadth, and trends along bending as the *Isthmus* it self doth. 'Tis in most parts nearest the Edge of the North Sea, seldom above 10 or 15 Miles distant. We had always a fair and clear View of the North Sea from thence, and the various makings of the Shore, together with the adjacent Islands, render'd it a very agreeable Prospect ; but the South Sea I could not see from any part of the Ridge. Not that the distance of it from the South Sea is so great, as that the Eye could not reach so far, especially from such an Elevation, were the Country between a Level or Champian : But though there are here and there Plains and Valleys of a considerable

D 3 Extent

Mr. W A F E R's Description

Extent and some open Places; yet do they lie intermix'd with considerable Hills; and those too so cloath'd with tall Woods, that they much hinder the Prospect which would otherwise be. Neither on the other side is the main Ridge discern'd from that side, by reason of those Hills that lie between it and the South Sea: upon ascending each of which in our Return from the South Sea, we expected to have been upon the main Ridge, and to have seen the North Sea. And tho' still the further we went that way, the Hills we cross'd seem'd the larger; yet by this means, we were less sensible of the heighth of the main Ridge, than if we had climb'd up to it next way out of a low Country.

N. side all
& Forest. On the North-side of the main Ridge, there are either no Hills at all, or such as are rather gentle Declivities or gradual Subsidings of the Ridge, than Hills distinct from it: And though this side of the Country is every where covered with Woods, and more universally too, for it is all one continued Forest, yet the Eye from that heighth commands the less distant Northern Shore with much ease and pleasure.

Nor is the main Ridge it self carried on every where with a continued Top; but is rather a Row or Chain of distinct Hills, than one prolonged: And accordingly hath frequent and large Valleys disjoining the several Eminencies that compose its length: And these Valleys,

Breaks in
the main
Ridge.

leys, as they make even the Ridge it self the more useful and habitable, so are they some of them so deep in their Descent, as even to admit a Passage for Rivers. For thus the River *Chagre*, which rises from some Hills near the South Sea, runs along in an Oblique North Westerly Course, till it finds it self a Passage into the North Sea, tho' the Chain of Hills, if I mistake not, is extended much farther to the West, even to the Lake of *Nicaragua*.

The Rivers that water this Country are some of them indifferent large; though but few navigable, as having Bars and Sholes at the Mouths. On the North Sea Coast the Rivers are for the most part very small; for rising generally from the main Ridge, which lies near that Shore, their Course is very short. The River of *Darien* is indeed a very large one; but the depth at the Entrance is not answerable to the wideness of its Mouth, though 'tis deep enough further in: But from thence to *Chagre*, the whole length of this Coast, they are little better than Brooks: Nor is the River of *Conception* any other, which comes out over-against *La Sound's Key* in the *Sambaloes*. The River of *Chagre* is pretty considerable; for it has a long bending Coast, rising as it does from the South and East part of the *Isthmus*, and at such a distance from its Outlet. But in general, the North Coast is plentifully watered; yet it is chiefly with Springs and Ri-

Mr. W A F E R's Description

vulets, trickling down from the Neighbouring Hills.

The Soil on this North Coast is various ; generally 'tis good Land, rising in Hills ; but to the Sea there are here and there Swamps, yet seldom above half a Mile broad.

The Soil
by Caret
Bay.

Inclusively from *Caret Bay*, which lies in the River of *Darien*, and is the only Harbour in it, to the Promontory near *Golden Island*, the Shore of the *Isthmus* is indifferently fruitful, partly Sandy Bay ; but part of it is drowned, swampy, Mangrove Land, where there is no going ashore but up to the middle in Mud. The Shore of this Coast rises in Hills presently ; and the main Ridge is about five or six Miles distant. *Caret Bay* hath two or three Rivulets of fresh Water falling into it, as I am informed. for I have not been there. It is a little Bay, and two small Islands lying before it, make it an indifferent good Harbour, and hath clear Anchoring Ground, without any Rocks. These Islands are pretty high Land, cloathed with variety of Trees.

Bay near
the En-
trance of
the River
of Darien.
I. in the
Cid of the
Bay.

To the Westward of the Cape, at the Entrance of the River *Darien*, is another fine sandy Bay. In the Cid of it lies a little, low, swampy Island ; about which 'tis Shole water and dirty Ground, not fit for Shipping ; and the Shore of the *Isthmus* behind and about it, is swampy Land overgrown with Mangroves ; till after three or four Mile the Land

Land ascends up to the main Ridge. But though the Cod of this Bay be so bad, yet the entrance of it is deep Water, and hard Sandy bottom, excellent for anchoring ; and has three Islands lying before it , which make it an extraordinary good Harbour. The Eastermost of these three is *Golden Island*, a *Golden I.* small one, with a fair deep Channel between it and the Main. It is rocky and steep all round to the Sea, (and thereby naturally fortified) except only the Landing-place, which is a small sandy Bay on the South-side , towards the Harbour, from whence it gently rises. It is moderately high, and cover'd with small Trees or Shrubs. The Land of the *Isthmus* opposite to it, to the South East, is excellent fruitful Land, of a black Mold, with Sand intermix'd ; and is pretty level for four or five Mile, till you come to the foot of the Hills. At this place we landed at our going into the South Seas with Captain Sharp. I have been ashore at this *Golden Island*, and was lying in the Harbour near it for about a Fortnight together before I went into the *South Seas*. Near the Eastern Point of the Bay, which is not above three or four Furlongs distant from *Golden Island*, there is a Rivulet of very good Water.

West of *Golden Island* lies the biggest of the three that face the Bay ; it is, as a large low swampy Island, so beset with Mangroves, that it is difficult to go ashore ; nor did any

of us care to attempt it, having no busineſſ in ſuch bad Ground. It lies very near Point of the *Isthmus*, which is ſuch a fort Ground too; for a Mile or two farther Westward; and ſuch also is the Ground on the other ſide, quite into the Cod of the Bay. The Island is scarce parted from the *Isthmus* but at High-water; and even then Ships cannot paſſ between.

Island of
Pines.

The *Island of Pines* is a ſmall Island to the North of the other two, making a kind of Triangle with them. It rises in two Hills, and is a very remarkable Land off at Sea. It is cover'd all over with good tall Trees, fit for any uſe; and has a fine Rivulet of fresh Water. The North of it is rocky, as is the opposite Shore of the *Isthmus*. On the South you go ashore on the Island at a curiouſ Sand-bay, incloſed between two Points like a Half-moon; and there is very good riding. You may ſail quite round the Island of *Pines*, but to go to *Golden Island Harbour*, you muſt enter by the East-end of *Golden Islands*, be tween that and the Main; for there is no paſſing between it and the great low Island.

The Shore
to Point
Sanballas.

From these Islands, and the low ſwampy Point opposite to them, the Shore runs North Westerly to Point *Sanballas*; and for the firſt three Leagues 'tis guarded with a Riff of Rocks, ſome above, and ſome under Water, where a Boat cannot go ashore: The Rocks lie ſcatter'd unequally in breadth,

for

a Mile in some places, in others two from the Shore. At the North West end of these Rocks, is a fine little Sandy Bay, fit for good anchoring and going ashore, as is reported by several Privateers : And the end of the Rocks on the one side, and some of the *Sambaloes* Islands, (the Range of which begins from hence) on the other side, guard from the Sea, and make it a very good harbour. This, as well as the rest, is much frequented by Privateers ; and is by *Tickle me quickly* of our Country call'd, *Tickle me quickly Harbour.*

All along from hence to Point *Sanballas*, *Sambaloes* the *Sambaloes* Islands, a great multitude of Isles. Some scattering in a row, and collaterally to, at very unequal distances, some of one, some two, or two Mile and a half, from the shore, and from one another ; which, with the adjacent Shore, its Hills and perpetual Woods, make a lovely Landschape off at sea. There are a great many more of these lands than could well be represented in the Map ; some of them also being very small. They seem to lie parcell'd out in Clusters, as were ; between which, generally, there are Navigable Channels, by which you may enter within them ; and the Sea between the whole Range and the *Isthmus* is navigable from end to end, and affords every where good anchoring, in hard sandy Ground, and good Landing on the Islands and Main. In this

Mr. W A F E R's Description

*La Sound's
Key.
Springer's
Key.*

Trees in
the Sam-
baloe's.

Channel
of the
Sambaloe's

this long Channel, on the inside of some other of those little Keys or Islands, be the Winds how they will, you never fail of good Place for any number of Ships to ride at; so that this was the greatest Rendezvous of the Privateers on this Coast; but chiefly *La Sound's Key*, or *Springer's Key*, especially, if they stay'd any time here; as well because these two Islands afford a good Shelter for Careening, as because they yield Wells of fresh Water upon digging, which few of the rest do. The *Sambaloe's* are generally low, flat, sandy Islands, cover'd with variety of Trees; [especially with Mammees, Sapadilloes, and Manchineel, & beside the Shell-fish, and other Refreshments they afford the Privateers.] The outermost Keys towards the main Sea, are Rocky on that side (and are called the *Riffe Keys*) their opposite sides are Sandy, as the inner most Keys or Islands are. And there is a Ridge also of Rocks lying off at Sea on the out-side, which appear above Water at som half a Mile distance, and extend in length as far as *La Sound's Key*, if not farther, and even the Sea between, and the Shore of the *Sambaloes* it self on that side, is all rocky.

The long Channel between the *Sambaloe* and the *Isthmus* is of two, three and four Miles breadth; and the Shore of the *Isthmus* is partly Sandy Bays, and partly Mangrove Land, quite to Point *Sanballas*. The Mountains are much at the same distance on

or 7 Mile from the Shore ; but about the River of *Conception*, which comes out about ^{R. of Con-}
^{ception and adjacent Coast.} Mile or two to the Eastward of *La Sounds*

ey, the main Ridge is somewhat further distant. Many little Brooks fall into the Sea on either side of that River, and the Outlets are some of them in the Sandy Bay, and some of them among the Mangrove Sand ; the Swamps of which Mangrove are in this Coast) made by the Salt Water, that the Brooks which come out there are brackish ; but those in the Sandy Bay yield very sweet Water. None of these Outlets, not the River of *Conception* it self, are deep enough to admit of any Vessel but Canoas, the Rivers on this part of the Coast being numerous but shallow ; but the fine Sounding in the Channel makes any other harbour needless. I have been up and down ^{Good Landing,} most parts of it, and upon many of the Islands, and there the going ashore is always safe. But a Sea-wind makes a great Sea sometimes fall in upon the *Isthmus*, especially where a Channel opens between the Islands ; so that I have been overset in a Canoa going ashore in one River, and in setting off to Sea from another. The ground hereabouts is an excellent Soil without Land, rising up gently to the main Ridge, and is a continued Forest of stately Timber-Trees.

Point *Sanballa* is a Rocky Point, pretty Point ^{Sanballa.} high and low, and is also so guarded with Rocks

Mr. W A F E R's Description

Rocks for a Mile off at Sea, that it is dangerous coming near it. From hence Shore runs West, and a little Norther quite to *Portobel*. About three Leagues Westward from this Point lies *Port Scrivan*. The Coast between them is all Rocky, and the Country within Land all Woody, as other Parts.

Port Scrivan.

Port Scrivan is a good Harbour, where you are got into it; but the Entrance of which is scarce a Furlong over, is so beset with Rocks on each side, but especially on the East, that it is very dangerous going in: Nor doth there seem to be a depth of Water sufficient to admit Vessels of a great Bulk, there being in most places but eight or nine Foot Water. The Inside of the Harbour goes pretty deep within the Land, and as there is good Riding, in a Sandy bottom, especially at the Head of it, which is also fruitful Land, and has good fresh Water, so there is good Landing too on the East and South, where the Country is level for two or three Miles, and very firm Land, but the West-side is a Swamp of Red Mangroves. It was here at this Swamp, as by a Passage as it is, that Capt. Coxon, in the Sound, and the Privateers landed in the Year, 1678. when they went to take *Portobel*. They had by this means a very tedious and wearisome March; but they chose land at this distance from the Town, rather than at the *Bastimento's* or any nearer Place.

Red Mangroves.

at they might avoid being discover'd by the Scouts which the *Spaniards* always keep their Neighbourhood, and so might surprize them. And they did, indeed, by this means avoid being discern'd, till they came thin an Hours march of the Town ; tho' they travelled along the Country for five or six days. The *Spaniards* make no use of this Port *Scrivan* ; and unless a Privateer, a rambling Sloop put in here by chance, Vessel visits it in many Years.

From Port *Scrivan* to the Place where stood formerly the City of *Nombre de Dios*, is further Westward about seven or eight leagues. The Land between is very uneven, with small Hills steep against the Sea ; the Alleys between them water'd with sorry little Rivers. The Soil of the Hills is rocky, producing but small shrubby Trees ; the Valleys are some of good Land, some Swamps and Mangroves. The main ridge here seems to lie at a good distance from the Sea ; for it was not discernible this March of the Privateers along the shore to *Portobel*. The Place where *Nom-* *Nombre de* *de Dios* stood is the bottom of a Bay, *Dios.* close by the Sea, all over-grown with a sort

Wild-Canes, like those us'd by our Angls in *England*. There is no Sign of a town remaining, it is all so over-run with these Canes. The Situation of it seems to have been but very indifferent, the Bay before it lying open to the Sea, and afford-

ing

ing little Shelter for Shipping ; which I have heard was one Reason why the *Spaniard* forsook it : And another, probably, was the Unhealthiness of the Country it self, it being such low swampy Land, and very sickly yet there is a Rivulet of very sweet Water which runs close by the East-side of the Town. The Mouth of the Harbour is very wide ; and tho' I have heard that there lie before it two or three little Keys, or Rocks yet they afforded no great Security to it So that the *Spaniards* were certainly much in the right, for quitting this Place to settle at *Portobel* ; which tho' it be also an unhealth Place, yet has it the advantage of a very good and defensible Harbour.

I. *Basti-*
miento's.

About a Mile or two to the Westward of these small Islands, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, and about half a Mile or more from the Shore, lie a few Islands called the *Bastimento's*, for the most part pretty high, and one peaked, and a cloath'd with Woods. On one of them (part of which also was a Sandy Bay, ar a good Riding and Landing-place) there is a Spring of very good Water. I was a shot at this Island, and up and down among the rest of them ; and all of them together make a very good Harbour between them and the *Isthmus*. The Bottom affords good Anchoring ; and there is good coming and going with the Sea-wind between the Eastermost Island and the next to it, and going out wi

t

the Land-wind the same way, this being the chief Passage. Further West, before you come to *Portobel*, lie two small Islands, flat, and without Wood or Water. They are pretty close together; and one of them I have been ashore upon. The Soil is sandy, and they are environ'd with Rocks towards the Sea; and they lie so near the *Isthmus* that there is but a very narrow Channel between, not fit for Ships to come into.

The shore of the *Isthmus* hereabouts consists mostly of sandy Bays, after you are past a Ridge of Rocks that run out from the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, pointing toward the *Bastimento's*. Beyond the *Bastimento's* to *Portobel*, the Coast is generally Rocky. Within Land the Country is full of high and steep Hills, very good Land; most Woody, unless where clear'd for Plantations by *Spanish Indians*, tributary to *Portobel*, whither they go to Church. And these are the first Settlements on this Coast under the *Spanish Government*, and lie scattering in lone Houses or little Villages, from hence to *Portobel* and beyond; with some Look-outs or Watches kept towards the Sea, for the Safety of the Town. In all the rest of the North-side of the *Isthmus*, which I have described hitherto, the *Spaniards* had neither Command over the *Indians*, nor Commerce with them while I was there, though there are *Indians* inhabiting all along the Continent; yet one has told me since,

that the *Spaniards* have won them over to them.

Portobel.

The Harbour.

The Forts.

Portobel is a very fair, large and commodious Harbour, affording good Anchoring and good shelter for Ships, having a narrow Mouth, and spreading wider within. The Galleons from *Spain* find good Riding here during the time of their Business at *Portobel*; for from hence they take in such of the Treasures of *Peru* as are brought thither over Land from *Panama*. The Entrance of this Harbour is secur'd by a Fort upon the left Hand going in; it is a very strong one; and the Passage is made more secure by a Block-House on the other side, opposite to it. At the bottom of the Harbour lies the Town, bending along the Shore like a Half-moon: In the middle of which upon the Sea, is another small low Fort, environ'd with Houses except only to the Sea: And at the West end of the Town, about a Furlong from the Shore, upon a gentle Rising, lies another Fort, pretty large and very strong, yet over-look'd by a Neighbouring Hill further up the Country, which Sir *Henry Morgan* made use of to take the Fort. In all these Forts there may be about 2 or 300 *Spanish* Soldiers in Garrison. The Town is long and narrow, having two principal Streets besides those that go a-cross; with a small Parade about the middle of it, surrounded with pretty fair Houses. The other Houses also and Churches

The Town.

ches are pretty handsome, after the *Spanish* make. The Town lies open to the Country without either Wall or Works ; and at the East-side of it, where the Road to *Panama* goes out (because of Hills that lie to the Southward of the Town, and obstruct the direct Passage) there lies a long Stable running North and South from the Town to which it joins. This is the King's Stable ^{The K's} for the Mules that are employed in the Road betwixt this and *Panama*. The Governours House is close by the great Fort, on the same Rising, at the West of the Town. Between the Parade in the middle of the Town, and the Governours House, is a little Creek or Brook, with a Bridge over it ; and at the East-end, by the Stable, is a small Rivulet ^{Rivulet.} of fresh Water. I have already said that it ^{Bad Air.} is an unhealthy Place. The East-side is low and swampy : and the Sea at low Water leaves the Shore within the Harbour bare, a great way from the Houses ; which having black filthy Mud, it stinks very much, and breeds noisome Vapours, through the Heat of the Climate. From the South and the East-sides the Country rises gently in Hills, which are partly Woodland and partly Savannah ; but there is no great Store either of Fruit-trees or Plantations near the Town. This account I have had from several Privateers just as they return'd from *Portobel* ; but have not been there my self,

*Read to
Panama;*

*The K's
Stable.*

*The Go-
vernours
House.*

The Coast
hence to
R. Chagre.

The Country beyond this West-ward, to the Mouth of the River *Chagre*, I have seen off at Sea: But not having been ashore there, I can give no other Account of it, but only that it is partly Hilly, and near the Sea very much Swampy; and I have heard by several that there is no Communication between *Portobel* and the Mouth of that River.

Bocca Toro
and *Bocca*
Drago.

The S. Sea
Coast of
the Isth-
mus.

Point Ga-
rachina.

Cape St.
Lorenzo.
R. Sambo.

Gulph of
S. Michael.

I have been yet further Westward on this Coast, before I went over the *Isthmus* with Capt. Sharp, ranging up and down and carrening at *Bocca Toro* and *Bocca Drago*; but this is without the Verge of those Bounds I have set my self.

Having thus Survey'd the North-Coast of the *Isthmus*, I shall take a light View of the South also: But I shall the less need to be particular in it, because Mr. Dampier hath in some measure describ'd this part of it in his *Voyage round the World*.

To begin therefore from Point *Garachina*, which makes the West-side of the Mouth of the River of *Sambo*, this Point is pretty high fast Land; but within towards the River it is low, drowned Mangrove, and so are all the Points of Land to Cape Saint *Lorenzo*.

The River of *Sambo* I have not seen; but it is said to be a pretty large River. Its Mouth opens to the North; and from thence the Coast bears North-East to the Gulph of St. *Michael*. This Gulph is made by the Outlets of several Rivers, the most noted

of which are the River of *Santa Maria*, and the River of *Congo*; tho' there are others of a considerable bigness. Of these Rivers, to the Southward of *Santa Maria*, one is called the *Gold River*, affording Gold Dust ^{Gold R.} in great Plenty: For hither the *Spaniards* of *Panama* and *Santa Maria* Town bring up their Slaves to gather up the Gold Dust.

The next to the *Gold River* is that of *Santa Maria*, so called from the Town of ^{R. Santa} *Santa Maria*. that Name seated on the South-side of it, ^{Maria.} at a good distance from the Sea. It was along this River we came, when we first entred the South Seas with Capt. *Sharp*, standing over it, from the Bay by *Golden Island*, where we landed. We then took the Town of *Santa Maria* in our way; ^{Santa} which was garrison'd with about 200 ^{Maria} Spanish ^{Town.} Soldiers, but was not very strong, having no Walls; and the Fort it self was secur'd with Stockadoes only, or Palisadoes. This is but a new Town, being built by the *Spaniards* of *Panama*, partly for a Garrison and Magazine of Provision, and partly for Quarters of Refreshment, and a retiring Place for their Work-men in the *Gold River*. The Country all about here is Woody and ^{The} low, and very unhealthy; the Rivers being ^{Country} about. so Oazy, that the stinking Mud Infects the Air: But the little Village of *Scuchadero*, ^{Scuchader-} lies on the Right-side of the River of *Santa* ^{ro V.} *Maria*, near the Mouth of it, is seated on a high rising Ground, open to the Gulph of E 3 St. Michael

St. Michael, and admitting fresh Breezes from the Sea ; so that this is pretty Healthy and serves as a place of Refreshment for the Mines ; and has a fine Rivulet of very sweet Water ; whereas those Rivers are brackish for a considerable way up the Country.

Between *Scuchadero* and Cape *St. Lorenzo*, which makes the North-side of the Gulph of St. Michael, the River of *Congo* falls into the Gulph ; which River is made up of many Rivulets, that fall from the Neighbouring Hills, and join into one Stream. The Mouth of it is Muddy, and bare for a great way at low Water, unless just in the depth of the Channel ; and it affords little Entertainment for Shipping. But further in the River is deep enough ; so that Ships coming in at high Water might find it a very good Harbour, if they had any business here. The Gulph it self hath several Islands in it ; and up and down in and about them, there is in many places very good Riding ; for the most part in Oazy Ground. The Islands also, especially those towards the Mouth, make a good Shelter, and the Gulph hath room enough for Multitude of Ships. The Sides are everywhere surrounded with Mangroves, growing in wet swampy Land.

The Land to the N. of the Gulph. North of this Gulph is a small Creek where we landed at our Return out of the Seas ; and the Land between these is partly

such Mangrove Land as the other, and partly Sandy Bays. From thence the Land runs further on North, but gently bending to the West : And this Coast also is much such a mixture of Mangrove Land and Sandy Bay quite to the River *Cheapo*; and in many Places there are Sholes, for a Mile, or half Sholes. a Mile off at Sea. In several parts of this Coast, at about five or six Miles distance from the Shore there are small Hills ; and the whole Country is covered with Woods. I know but one River worth observing between *Congo* and *Cheapo* : Yet there are many Creeks and Outlets ; but no fresh Water, that I know of, in any part of this Coast, in the dry Season ; for the Stagnancies and Declivities of the Ground, and the very droppings of the Trees, in the wet Season, afford Water enough.

Cheapo is a considerable River, but has no R. *Cheapo*. good entring into it for Sholes. Its Course is long, rising near the North Sea, and pretty far from towards the East. About this River the Country something changes its ^{The Land} here. Face, being Savannah on the West-side ; though the East-side is Wood-land, as the other. *Cheapo* Town stands on the West-*Cheapo T.* side, at some distance from the Sea ; but is small, and of no great Consequence. Its chief Support is from the Pasturage of black Cattle in the Savannahs.

These Savannahs are not level, but consist of small Hills and Valleys, with fine ^{Savan-} nahs.

Spots of Woods intermix'd ; and from some of these Hills not far from *Cheapo*, the River R. *Chagre*. of *Chagre*, which runs into the North Sea, takes its rise. It runs West for a while ; and on the South-side of it, at no great distance from *Panama*, is *Venta de Cruzes*, a small Village of Inns and Store-houses ; whither Merchandises that are to be sent down the River *Chagre* are carried from *Panama* by Mules, and there embark'd in Canoa's or Pereagoe's ; but the Plate is carried all the way by Land on Mules to *Portobel*. The Country here also is Savannah and Woodland intermix'd ; with thick short Hills, especially towards *Panama*.

Between the River of *Cheapo* and *Panama*, ^{3 Rivers.} further West, are three Rivers, of no great Consequence, lying open to the Sea. The Land between is low even Land, most of it dry, and cover'd here and there by the Sea, with short Bushes. Near the most Westerly

O'd Panama-^{of these} *Old Panama* was seated, once a large City ; but nothing now remains of it besides Rubbish, and a few Houses of poor people. The Spaniards were weary of it, having no good Port or Landing-place ; and had a design to have left it, before it was burnt by Sir *Henry Morgan*. But then they no longer deliberated about the Matter ; but instead of rebuilding it, rais'd another Town to the Westward, which is the present City

R. of *Panama*. ^{new} *of Panama*. The River of *Old Panama* runs between them ; but rather nearer the

ew Town than the Old ; and into this Ri-
er small Barks may enter.

The chief advantage which New *Panama* ^{New Pa-}
ath above the Old, is an excellent Road for
nall Ships, as good as a Harbour ; for which ^{nama.} The Har-
is beholden to the Shelter of the neighbour-
ing Isles of *Perica*, which lie before it, three ^{Isles of Pe-}
n number, in a row parallel to the Shore. ^{rica.}
There is very good anchoring between, at a
ood distance from the Town ; but between
he Road and the Town is a Shole or Spit of ^{Shole.}
land ; so that Ships cannot come near the
Town, but lie nearest to *Perica* ; but by this
means the Town has them less under com-
mand. *Panama* stands on a level Ground,
nd is surrounded with a high Wall, especi-
lly towards the Sea. It hath no Fort besides
he Town-Walls ; upon which the Sea, which
ashes it every Tide, beats so strongly,
ometimes, as to throw down a part of them.
t makes a very beautiful Prospect off at Sea, ^{Fine Pro-}
he Churches and chief Houses appearing a-
ove the rest. The Building appears white ; ^{spect of}
specially the Walls, which are of Stone ;
nd the Covering of the Houses red, for pro-
ably they are Pan-tile, which is much used
by the *Spaniards* all over the *West-Indies*.
The Town is surrounded with Savannahs,
gentle flat Hills, and Copses of Wood, which
add much to the Beauty of the Prospect ; and
among these are scattered here and there
ome *Estantions* or Farm-houses for the ma- ^{Estantions.}
haging their Cattel, which are Beeves, Horses
and

The great
refort to
Panama.

Its Juris-
diction.

Bad Air.

Rio Grande

and Mules. This Town is the great Rendezvous of this part of the South-sea Coast ; being the Receptacle of the Treasures from *Lima*, and other Sea-ports of *Peru* ; trading also towards *Mexico*, though very little beyond the *Gulph of Nicaragua*. The King of *Spain* hat a President here, who acts in Concert with his Council ; and the Governour of *Portobello* is under him. His Jurisdiction comprehend *Nata*, *Ravelia*, *Leon*, *Realeja*, &c. till he meets with the Government of *Guatimala* and Eastward he commands over as much of the *Isthmus*, on both Seas, as is under the *Spaniards*. The place is very sickly, though it lies in a Country good enough ; but possibly 'tis only so to those who come hithe from the dry pure Air of *Lima* and *Truxillio* and other parts of *Peru* ; who grow indispos'd presently, and are forc'd to cut off their Hair. Yet is it very healthy in comparison of *Portobel*.

About a League to the West of *Panama* is another River, which is pretty large, and is called by some *Rio Grande*. It is shole at the entrance, and runs very swift ; and so is not fit for Shipping. On the West-banks of it are *Estantions* and Plantations of Sugar ; but the Shore from hence beginning to trend away to the Southward again, I shall here fix my Western Boundary to the South-sea Coast of the *Isthmus*, and go no further in the Description of it.

The

The Shore between Point *Garachina* and his River, and so on further to *Punta Mala*, makes a very regular, and more than Semicircular Bay, called by the Name of the Bay of *Panama*. In this are several as fine Islands, ^{Bay of} *Panama*, as are any where to be found, the *Kings* or *Pearl Islands*, *Pacheque*, *Chepelio*, *Perica*, &c. with great variety of good Riding for Ships: Of all which Mr. *Dampier* hath given a particular Account in the 7th Chapter of his *Voyage round the World*; so that I shall forbear to say any thing more of them. 'Tis a very noble delightful Bay; and as it affords good anchoring and shelter, so the Islands also yield plenty of Wood, Water, Fruits, Fowls, and Hogs, for the accommodation of Shipping.

The Soil of the Inland part of the Country is generally very good, for the most part of a black fruitful Mould. From the Gulph of St. *Michael*, to the Ridge of Hills lying off *Caret Bay*, it is a Vale Country, well water'd with the Rivers that fall into that Gulph: But near the Gulph 'tis very swampy and broken, so as that it is scarce possible to travel along the Shore thereabouts. Westward of the River of *Congo*, the Country grows more Hilly and Dry, with pleasant and rich Vales intermix'd, till you are past the River *Cheapo*; and thus far the whole Country is all, as it were, one continued Wood. The Savannah Country commences here, dry and grassy; with small Hills

Hills and Woods intermix'd : And the Hills are every where fertile to the top (though more fruitful nearer the bottom) and even the tops of the main Ridge are cover'd with very flourishing Trees. Yet the Hills from which the Gold Rivers fall, near *Santa Maria*, are more barren towards the top, and bear short Shrubs scatter'd here and there. The Soil seems capable of any Productions proper to the Climate : I believe we have nothing that grows in *Jamaica* but what would thrive here also ; and grow very luxuriantly, considering the exceeding richness of the Soil.

The
Woods.

The Woods of this Country are not the same on the tops or sides of the Hills in the Inland Country, as they are near the Sea. For in the drier and more rising Inland Country, the Woods are rather a large Forest of Timber-trees, or a delightful Grove of Trees of several kinds, very large and tall, with little or no Underwood : And the Trees are placed at such a distance from each other, as that a Horse might gallop among them for a great way, and decline them with ease. The tops of these Trees are generally very large and spreading ; and, I presume, 'tis the shade and dropping of these which hinders any thing else from growing in the rich Ground among them : For in the open Savannahs, or where the Ground is clear'd by Industry for Plantations, there grow smaller Vegetables in greater abundance. But on

the

of the Isthmus of America.

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the Sea-Coast, where the Soil is often swam-
y drown'd Land, especially near the Mouths
of Rivers, the Trees are not tall but shrub-
y, as Mangroves, Brambles, Bamboes, &c.
not growing in the manner of Groves or Ar-
ours, scattering at convenient distances; but
in a continued Thicket, so close set, that
is a very difficult matter to work ones way
through these Morasses.

The Weather is much the same here as in ^{The Weather.} other places of the Torrid Zone in this La-
titude, but inclining rather to the wet Ex- ^{Season of} Rain. The Season of Rains begins in *April* or *May*; and during the Months of *June*, *July* and *August*, the Rains are very violent. It is very hot also about this time, where-ever the Sun breaks out of a Cloud: for the Air is then very sultry, because then usually there are no Breezes to fan and cool it, but it is all glowing hot. About *September* the Rains begin to abate: But 'tis *November* or *December*, and, it may be, part of *January* e're they are quite gone: So that 'tis a very wet Country, and has Rains for Two Thirds, if not Three Quarters of a Year. Their first coming is after the manner of our sudden *April* Showers, or hasty Thunder Showers, one in a Day at first. After this, Two or Three in a Day; at length a Shower almost every Hour; and frequently accompanied with violent Thunder and ^{Thunder} Lightning: During which time, the Air has ^{and Light-} ^{ning.} oft-

often a faint sulphureous smell, where per up among the Woods.

After this variable Weather, for about four or six Weeks, there will be settled continued Rains of several Days and Nights without Thunder and Lightning, but exceeding vehement, considering the length of them. Yet at certain Intervals between these, even in the wettest of the Season there will be several fair Days intermix'd with only Tornado's or Thunder-Showers and that sometimes for a Week together. These Thunder-Showers cause usually a sensible Wind, by the Clouds pressing the Atmosphere, which is very refreshing, and moderates the Heat: But then this Wind shaking the Trees of this continued Forest their dropping is as troublesome as the Rain it self. When the Shower is over, you shall hear a great way together the Croaking of Frogs and Toads, the humming of Mosquito's or Gnats, and the hissing or shriekings of Snakes and other Insects, loud and unpleasant; some like the quacking of Ducks. The Mosquito's chiefly infest the low swampy or Mangrove Lands, near the Rivers or Seas. But however, this Country is not so pester'd with that uneasy Vermin, as many other of the warm Countries are. When the Rain fall among the Woods, they make a hollow or ratling sound: But the Floods caus'd by them often bear down the Trees; as I observ'd

Mosquito's.

Land-Floods.

rv'd in relating my Passage over Land.
hese will often Barricado and Dam up the
iver, till 'tis clear'd by another Flood
at shall set the Trees all afloat again. Some-
nes also the Floods run over a broad Plain ;
d for the time, make it all like one great
ake. The coolest time here is about our
christmas, when the fair Weather is coming

Of

Of the Trees, Fruits, &c. in the
Isthmus of America.

Trees, &c.

As this Country is very Woody, so it contains great variety of Trees, several Kinds unknown to us in Europe, well Fruit-Trees as others.

Cotton-
Trees.

The *Cotton Tree* is the largest of any, and grows in great plenty in most parts of the *Isthmus*; but I do not remember that I have seen it in the *Samballoes*, or any other of the adjacent *Islands*. It bears a *Cod* about as big as a Nutmeg, full of short *Wool* or *Down*, which when ripe bursts out of the *Cod*, and is blown about by the Wind, and is of little use. The chief Advantage that is made of these Trees, is by forming them into *Canoas* or *Periago's*; which last differ from the other as Lighters and small Bargains do from Wherries. The *Indians* burn the Trees hollow; but the *Spaniards* hew and chizzel them; and the Wood is very soft and easy to work upon, being softer than Willow.

Cedar.

The *Cedars* of this Country are valuable for their height and largeness; there are very stately ones on the Continent, but I remember

remember not any in the Islands. They grow towards each of the *Sea Coasts*, but especially towards the North. The Wood is very red, of a curious fine Grain, and very fragrant. But these are put to no better use than the *Cotton Trees*, serving only to make Canoas and Periago's : And their plenty you may judge of by this, that if the *Indians* want to cut one for a Canoa, they will not trouble themselves about any Furlong off, tho' never so fine ; having enough usually to fell by the side of the River into which they intend to Launch it.

There are on the Continent several Trees *Maccaw*^{tree} of the *Palm-kind*, of which sort we may reckon the *Maccaw-tree*. It grows in great plenty in swampy or moist Grounds ; and I remember not that I saw them anywhere but on the South-side of the *Isthmus*, which is mostly of such a Soil. It is not very tall, the Body rising streight up to about ten foot or more, surrounded with protuberant Rings at certain distances, and those thick-set with long Prickles. The middle of the Tree is a Pith like Elder, taking up above half the Diameter of the Body. The Body is naked without Branches till towards the top ; but there it puts out Leaves or Branches twelve or fourteen foot long, and a Foot and an half wide, lessening gradually towards the extremity.

The Rib or Seam of this Leaf is beset all along with Prickles, on the out-side; and the Leaf it self is jagged about the Edges and as thick as ones Hand, at the broader end of it. At the top of the Tree, and amidst the Roots of these Leaves grows the Fruit, a sort of Berries sprouting up in Clusters, each about the size of a small Pear, but many score of them together. They incline to an Oval Figure, and are of a yellow or reddish colour when ripe. There is a Stone in the middle, and the out-side is stringy, and slimy when ripe, of a tart Taste, harsh in the Mouth, yet not unpleasant: And the way of eating the Fruit is to bite the Fleshy part from the Stone, and having chew'd it, to spit out the remaining stringy Substance. The *Indians* frequently cut down the Tree only to get the Berries; but such of them as are more low and slender, you may bend down to your hand. The Wood of the Tree is very hard, black, and ponderous and is of great use. It splits very easily and the *Indians* make of it many Conveniences for their Building and other Occasions, splitting the Trees into small Plank or Rafters which they use about their Houses. The Men make Arrow-heads of this Wood; the Women Needle-Shuttles to weave their Cotton, &c.

Upon

Upon the *Main* also grows the *Bibby* Bibby-tree Tree, so called from a Liquor which distills from it, and which our *English* call *Bibby*. The Tree hath a streight slender Body no thicker than ones Thigh, but grows to a great heighth, sixty or seventy Foot. The Body is naked of Leaves or Branches, but prickly. The Branchies put out at the top, and among them grow the Berries abundantly, like a Garland round about the Root of each of the Branches. The Tree hath all along the inside of it a narrow Pith ; the Wood is very hard, and black as Ink. The *Indians* do not cut but burn down the Tree to get at the Berries. These are of a whitish Colour, and about the size of a Nutmeg. They are very Oily ; Nut-Oil and the *Indians* beat them in hollow Mortars or Troughs, then boil and strain them ; and as the Liquor cools, they skim off a clear Oil from the top. This Oil is extraordinary bitter : The *Indians* use it for anointing themselves, and to mix with the Colours wherewith they paint themselves. When the Tree is young they tap it, and put a Leaf into the Bore ; from whence the *Bibby* trickles down in great The Bibby quantity. It is a wheyish Liquor, of a pleasant tart Taste ; and they drink it after it hath been kept a Day or two.

Coco.

There are *Coco-trees* in the Islands, but none on the *Isthmus* that I remember; and *Cacao-trees* on either.

*Anony-
mous.*

On the *Main* grows a Tree that bears a Fruit like a Cherry; but full of Stones, and never soft.

Plantains. On the *Main* also are *Plantains* in great abundance, which have a Body consisting of several Leaves or Coats, that grow one from under another, spiring upwards into an oblong Fruit at the top; the Coats or Leaves, which are very long and large, spreading from the Body, and making a Plume all round. None of them grow wild, unless when some are brought down the Rivers in the Season of the Rains, and being left a ground, sow themselves. The *Indians* set them in Rows or Walks, without under-wood; and they make very delightful Groves. They cut them down to get at the Fruit; and the Bodies being green and sappy, they are cut down with one Stroke of an Axe.

Bonano's

The *Bonano's* also grow on the *Isthmus* very plentifully. They are a sort of *Plantains*. The Fruit is short and thick, sweet and mealy. This eats best raw, and the *Plantain* boil'd.

Mam mee.

On the *Islands* there are a great many *Mam mee-trees*, which grow with a clear, streight Body, to sixty Foot high, or upwards. The Fruit is very wholesome and de-

delicious; shap'd somewhat like a Pound-pear, but much larger, with a small Stone or two in the middle.

The Mammee Sappota differs something from the other, and is a smaller and firmer Fruit, of a fine beautiful Colour when ripe. It is very scarce on the Islands; and neither of these grow on the *Continent*.

So neither are Sapadillo's found growing on the *Isthmus*, though there is great plenty of them in the *Islands*. The Tree is not so high as those last; it grows without Branches to the top, where it spreads out in Limbs like an Oak. The Fruit is very pleasant to the Taste. It is small as a *Bergamasco* Pear, and is coated like a Russet-Pippin.

On the *Isthmus* grows that delicious Fruit which we call the *Pine-Apple*, in *Apple*, shape not much unlike an Artichoke, and as big as a Man's Head. It grows like a Crown on the top of a Stalk about as big as ones Arm, and a Foot and a half high. The Fruit is ordinarily about six Pound weight; and is inclos'd with short prickly Leaves like an Artichoke. They do not strip but pare off these Leaves to get at the Fruit; which hath no Stone or Kernel in it. 'Tis very juicy; and some fancy it to resemble the Taste of all the most delicious Fruits one can imagine mix'd together. It ripens at all times of the Year,

Mr. W A F E R's Description

and is rais'd from new Plants. The Leaves of the Plant are broad, about a Foot long, and grow from the Root.

Prickle-
Pear.

Popes
Heads.

Sugar-
Canes.

Manchi-
neel.

On the *Main* also grows the Prickle-pear, which is a thick-leav'd Plant about four Foot high, full of Prickles all over. That which they call the Pear grows at the extremity of the Leaf. Its a good Fruit, much eaten by the *Indians* and others.

There are *Popes Heads*, as we call them, on the *Main*. They are a Plant or Shrub growing like a Mole-hill, and full of Spurs a Span long, sharp thick and hard, with a black Point. They make a very good Fence, galling the Feet and Legs of any who come among them.

They have *Sugar-Canes* on the *Isthmus*; but the *Indians* make no other use of them, than to chew them and suck out the Juice.

There is on the *Islands*, a Tree which is called *Manchineel*, and its Fruit the *Manchineel Apple*. 'Tis in Smell and Colour like a lovely pleasant Apple, small and fragrant, but of a poisonous Nature, for if any eat of any living Creature that has happen'd to feed on that Fruit, they are poison'd thereby, tho' perhaps not mortally. The Trees grow in green Spots; they are low, with a large Body, spreading out and full of Leaves. I have heard that the Wood hath been us'd in fine car-

ed or inlaid Works ; for it is delicately grain'd. But there is danger in cutting it, the very Sap being so poisonous, as to blister the part which any of the Chips strike upon as they fly off. A French-man of our Company lying under one of these Trees, in one of the *Samballoes*, to refresh himself, the Rain-water trickling down hence on his Head and Breast, blister'd him all over, as if he had been bestrewed with *Cantharides*. His Life was saved with much difficulty ; and even when cured, here remained Scars, like those after the Small-Pox.

The *Maho* Tree, which grows here is about as big as an Ash. Another sort of *Maho*, which is more common is smaller, and grows in the moist swampy Places, by the sides of the Rivers, or near the Sea. Its Bark is ragged like tatter'd Canvass ; if you lay hold on a piece of it, 'twill rip off in Strings to the top of the Tree ; the Strings are of a great length, slender, and very strong. Ropes are made of it for Cables, and Rigging for small Vessels. The way the *Indians* order it is thus : They strip off the Bark in great flakes : Out of them they draw greater or lesser Strings at they please. These they beat and clean, and twist into Threads and Cords, by rolling them between the Palm of the Hand, and the Knee or Thigh, as

Mr. W A F E R's Description

our Shoomakers twist their Ends, but much quicker. Of these they make Nets for fishing, but only for great Fish, as Tarpoms, or the like.

*Calabash
Tree.*

The Tree which bears the *Calabash* is short and thick, the *Calabash* grows up and down among the Boughs, as our Apples do. It is of a Globular figure, the out-side of it is an hard Shell, holding the quantity of two, three, four, or five Quarts. These Shells the *Indians* use as Vessels for many occasions. There are two sorts of these Trees, but the difference is chiefly in the Fruit; that of one being sweet, the other bitter. The Substance of both is Spongy and Juicy. That of the sweeter doth yet incline to a tart, sourish Taste. The *Indians*, however, eat them frequently in a March, tho' they are not very delightful. They only suck out the Juice, and spit out the rest. The bitter sort is not eatable, but very Medicinal. They are good in Tertian's; and a Decoction of them in a Clyster is an admirable Specifick in the Tortions of the Guts or dry Gripes. The *Calabash* Shells are almost as hard as those of the *Coco-nuts*, but not half so thick. The *Darien Calabash* is painted, and much esteem'd by the *Spaniards*.

Gourds.

There are *Gourds* also which grow creeping along the Ground, or climbing up Trees in great quantities, like Pompions

or

or Vines. Of these also there are two Sorts, a Sweet and a Bitter : The Sweet eatable, but not desireable ; the Bitter medicinal in the *Passio Iliaca*, Tertian's, Costiveness, &c. taken in a Clyster. But the Indians value both sorts chiefly for their Shells ; and the larger sort of these serve them by way of Pails and Buckets, as Calabashes do for Dishes, Cups and Drinking-Vessels.

They have a Plant also which is of good *silk-grass*, use to them, call'd by us *Silk-Grass* ; tho' 'tis indeed a kind of Flag. It grows in great quantities in moist Places on the sides of Hills. The Roots are knobb'd, and shoot out into Leaves like a Sword Blade, as thick as ones Hand in the middle of the Leaf towards the Root, thinner towards the Edges and the top ; where it ends in a sharp Point, altogether like our Flags, save that the Leaf is much broader, and a Yard or two in length, and jagged at the Edges like a Saw or some Reap-hooks. The Indians cut these Leaves when of a convenient Growth, and having dried them well in the Sun, they beat them into Strings like fine Flax, extraordinary strong, beyond any of our Flax or Hemp : For the Leaf it self seems to be nothing but a Congeries of Strings inclos'd with a Skin on each side. They twist these Strings as they do those of the *Maho-tree*, and make

of

of them Ropes for Hammocks, Cordage of all sorts, but especially a finer kind of Nets for small Fish. In *Jamaica* the Shoomakers use this to sew with, as being stronger than any other. The *Spanish* Women make Stockins of it, which are called *Silk-grass Stockins*, and are sold very dear. They make of it also a kind of yellowish Lace, which is much bought and worn by the *Mestesa*-women in the *West-Indian* Plantations.

Light-Wood.

There grows here a Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it *Light-wood*. The Tree is very streight and well-bodied, and has a great Leaf like a Wall-nut. A Man may carry a great quantity of the Wood when cut down: Its substance resembles Cork, and is of a whitish Colour: but the Grain of it is rougher than Fir, or courser yet, like that of the *Cotton-tree*. I know not whether it has that spongy Elasticity that Cork has; yet I should think it an excellent Wood for making Tompkins or Stopples for Muzzles of great Guns. 'Tis so very light in Water that three or four Logs of it, about as thick as ones Thigh and about four foot long, shall make a Rafter on which two or three Men may go out to Sea. The *Indians* make large Rafters of it upon occasion, after this manner: They take Logs of this Wood

Wood not very big, and bind them together
collaterally with *Maho* Cords, making of
them a kind of Floor. Then they lay an-
other Range of Logs a-cross these, at
some distance from each other, and
peg them down to the former with
long Pins of *Maccaw*-wood; and the
Wood of the Float is so soft, and tena-
cious withal, that it easily gives admittance
to the Peg upon driving, and closes fast
about it. The Floats, were they boarded,
would resemble our *Dyers-floats* in the
Thames at *London*; and the *Indians* use
them chiefly for Passage cross a great Ri-
ver where Canoas or other Trees are want-
ing; or for Fishing.

Another Tree they have which we call *White-*
wood. The Body of it grows in
height about 18 or 20 Foot, like a large
Willow, and about as thick as ones Thigh.
The Leaf is like *Sena*, very small. The
Wood is very hard, close and ponderous,
and exceeding White, beyond any *Euro-
pean* Wood that ever I saw, and of a very
fine Grain: So that I cannot but think it
would be very good for inlaying, or other
Cabinet-work. I never saw this Tree any
where but in this *Isthmus*.

They have *Tamarind's* here of the brown
sort, and good, but not well Manur'd. The
Tree is a fair spreading one, and very
large

Mr. W A F E R's Description

large of the kind. The Tree grows usually in a sandy Soil, near a River.

*Locust-
Tree.*

The Tree also that bears the *Locust*-fruit grows here. The Wild sort is found in great abundance, 'tis not much unlike the *Tamarind*.

*Bastard
Cinnamon.*

They have a *Bastard Cinnamon* also bearing a Cod shorter than a Bean-cod but thicker, it grows only on the *Main*.

Bamboes.

Bamboes grow here but too plentifully like a Briar, whole Copses of them. The Branches or Canes grow in clusters 20 or 30 or more of them from one Root, and guarded with Prickles. They render the Places where they grow almost impassable, which are generally swampy Grounds or the sides of the Rivers. They are found mostly on the *Main*, the *Islands* having only some few of them.

*Hollow-
Bamboes.*

The *Hollow Bamboes* are on the *Main* only. They grow twenty or thirty Foot in height, and as thick as ones Thigh. They have Knots all along at the distance of about a Foot and a half. All the Space from Knot to Knot is hollow, and of a Capacity usually of a Gallon or more and these are serviceable on many occasions. The Leaves of this Shrub are like Eldern-leaves, in a Cluster at the top of each Cane, and these also grow thick together in Copses.

Man

Mangrove-Trees grow out of the Water Mangrove.
both in Islands and Main, rising from seve-
ral Roots like Stilts entangled one among
another. The Roots or Stumps appear
some Feet above Water, rising from a pret-
ty depth also from under the Surface of it,
and at length they unite altogether, Ar-
our-wise, into the Body of a lusty tall
tree, of a foot or two Diameter. There
scarce any passing along where these
trees grow, the Roots of them are so
lended together. The Bark of the Man-
groves that grows in Salt Water is of a red
Colour, and is us'd for tanning of Leather.

I have some Reason to think that the
Tree from whence the *Peruvian* or *Jesuits*
Bark is fetcht is of the *Mangrove* kind; for
when I was last at *Arica* in *Peru*, I saw a
Caravan of about twenty Mules with this
Bark just come in, and then unlading at a
tore-house. One of our Company, who
spake *Spanish*, ask'd a *Spaniard* who guid-
d the Drove, from whence he fetch'd that
Bark? He answered from a great fresh Wa-
ter Lake behind a Mountain a great way
within Land; at the same time pointing
at a very high Ridge of Hills we saw at
great distance from us and the Sea. Being
further examined as to the Tree it grew on,
he so describ'd it, by those intangled Stilts,
and other Particulars, that our Interpreter
said to him, Sure it must be a *Mangrove-*
Tree!

Tree ! The Spaniard answer'd, Yes, fresh-water *Mangrove* : Yet he said it was a very small Tree, which the *Mangrove* is not, unless this should be a Dwarf kind of it. We brought away with us several Bundles of this Bark, and I found it to be the right sort, by the frequent use I made of it in *Virginia* and elsewhere ; and I have some of it now by me.

Pepper.

They have two sorts of Pepper, the one called *Bell-Pepper*, the other *Bird-Pepper* and great quantities of each, much used by the *Indians*. Each sort grows on a Weed or Shrubby Bush about a Yard high. The *Bird-Pepper* has the smaller Leaf, and is by the *Indians* better esteemed than the other for they eat a great deal of it.

Red-Wood.

There is on the Main a Red sort of Wood that might be of good use for Dyers. It grows mostly towards the North-Sea Coast upon a River that runs towards the *Sambaloes*, about two Miles from the Sea-shore. I saw there great quantities of these Trees. They are thirty or forty Foot high, about as big as ones Thigh, and the out-side is all along full of Cavities or Notches in the Bark. When the Wood is cut, it appears of a Yellowish Red. With this, and a kind of Earth which they have up the Country the *Indians* dye Cottons for their Hammock and Gowns. I tried a little of it, which upon boiling two Hours in fair Water, turn'd

it red as Blood. I dipt therein a piece of Cotton, which it died of a good Red; and when I wash'd it, it turn'd but a little paler, which I imputed to the want only of something to fix the Colour; for no washing could fetch out the Tincture. 'Twas a bright and glossy Red, very lively.

The *Indians* have several Roots which *Potato's*, they plant; especially *Potato's*, which they roast and eat.

They do the same also by *Yams*; of *Yams*, which they have two sorts, a White and a Purple.

They have a Root call'd *Cassava*, not *cassava*, much unlike a Parsnip. There are two sorts also of these, a Sweet, and a Poisonous. The Sweet sort they roast and eat as they do Potato's or Yams. Of the Poisonous they make Bread, having first press'd out the Juice, which is noxious. Part of the remaining Substance they grate to a Powder; and having a Baking-stone, or Trivet set over a Fire, they strew the flour over the hot Stone gradually, which bakes it all to a Cake, the bottom hard-boil'd and brown, the rest rough and white, like our Oat-cakes; they use to hang them on the Houses or Hedges, where they dry and grow crisp. In *Jamaica* they use them frequently instead of Bread; and so in other of the *West-Indian Islands*.

These *Indians* have *Tobacco* among them. *Tobacco*
It

It grows as the Tobacco in *Virginia*, but not so strong : Perhaps for want of transplanting and manuring, which the *Indians* don't well understand ; for they only raise it from the Seed in their Plantations. When 'tis dried and cured they strip it from the Stalks ; and laying two or three Leaves upon one another, they roll up all together sideways into a long Roll, yet leaving a little hollow. Round this they roll other Leaves one after another, in the same manner, but close and hard, till the Roll be as big as ones Wrist, and two or three Feet in length. Their way of Smoaking when they are in Company together, is thus : A Boy lights one end of a Roll and burns it to a Coal, wetting the part next it to keep it from wasting too fast. The end so lighted he puts into his Mouth, and blows the Smoak through the whole length of the Roll into the Face of every one of the Company or Council, though there be two or three hundred of them. Then they, sitting in their usual Posture upon Forms, make, with their Hands held hollow together, a kind of funnel round their Mouths and Noses. Into this they receive the Smoak as 'tis blown upon them, snuffing it up greedily and strongly, as long as ever they are able to hold their Breath, and seeming to bless themselves as it were, with the Refreshment it gives them.

*Indian
way of
Smoaking.*



The Indians in their Robes in Council, and Smoking tobacco after their way.

Placatis P. 90

RTJCB

Of the ANIMALS; and
first of Beasts and Reptiles.

THE Variety of Beasts in this Country is not very great; but the Land is so fertile, that upon clearing any considerable part of the Woods it would doubtless afford excellent Pasture, for the maintaining black Cattle, Swine, or whatever other Beasts 'tis usual to bring out of Europe into these Climates.

The Country has of its own a kind of Hog, which is called *Pecary*, not much unlike a *Virginia* Hog. 'Tis black, and has little short Legs, yet is pretty nimble. It has one thing very strange, that the Navel is not upon the Belly, but the Back: And what is more still, if upon killing a *Pecary* the Navel be not cut away from the Carcass within three or four Hours after at farthest, 'twill so taint all the Flesh, as not only to render it unfit to be eaten, but make it stink insufferably. Else 'twill keep fresh several Days, and is very good wholesome Meat, nourishing and well tasted. The Indians barbecue it, when they

G.

would

would keep any of it longer : The manner in which they do it I shall describe elsewhere. These Creatures usually herd together, and range about in Doves ; and the *Indians* either hunt them down with their Dogs, and so strike them with their Lances, or else shoot them with their Arrows as they have opportunity.

Warree.

The *Warree* is another kind of Wild-Hog they have, which is also very good Meat. It has little Ears, but very great Tusks : and the Hair or Bristles 'tis covered with are long, strong and thickset, like a coarse Furr all of its Body. The *Warree* is fierce, and fights with the *Pecary*, or any other Creature that comes in his way. The *Indians* hunt these also as the other, and manage their Flesh the same way, except only as to what concerns the Navel the singularity of which is peculiar to the *Pecary*.

Deer.

They have considerable store of *Deer* also, resembling most our *Red Deer* ; but these they never hunt nor kill ; nor will they ever eat of their Flesh, though 'tis very good ; but we were not shy of it. Whether it be out of Superstition, or for any other Reason that they forbear them, I know not : But when they saw some of our Men killing and eating of them, they not only refus'd to eat with them, but seem'd displeas'd with them for it. Yet they preserve the

the Horns of these Deer, setting them up in their Houses ; but they are such only as they shed, for I never saw among them so much as the Skin or Head of any of them that might shew they had been kill'd by the *Indians* ; and they are too nimble for the *Warree*, if not a Match for him.

The Dogs they have are small, not well *Dogs*, shap'd, their Hair rough and stragling, like our Mungrels. They serve only to bark and start the Game, or by their barking give notice to the Hunters to shoot their Arrows. They will run about in this manner from Morning to Night ; but are such meer whiffling Curs, that of two or three hundred Beasts started in a Day, they shall seldom kill above two or three ; and these not by running them down, but by getting them at a Bay and besetting them, till the Hunters can come up with them. Large strong Dogs would make better Work here ; and it might be a very acceptable Thing to the *Indians* to transport hither a Breed of such : But then they must keep to their Houses, or they would be in danger of running Wild in this Country.

Here are Rabbits, call'd by our English, *In-Rabbits*, *dian Conies*. They are as large as our Hares ; But I know not that this Country has any Hares. These Rabbits have no Tails, and but little short Ears ; and the Claws of their

Feet are long. They lodge in the Roots of Trees, making no Burrows ; and the *Indians* hunt them, but there is no great plenty of them. They are very good Meat, and eat rather moister than ours.

Monkeys.

There are great Doves of *Monkeys*, some of them white, but most of them black ; some have Beards, others are beardless. They are a of middle Size, yet extraordinary fat at the dry Season, when the Fruits are Ripe ; and they are very good Meat, for we ate of them very plentifully. The *Indians* were shy of eating them for a while ; but they soon were persuaded to it, by seeing us feed on them so heartily. In the Rainy season they have Worms in their Bowels. I have taken a handful of them out of one Monkey we cut open ; and some of them seven or eight foot long. They are a very waggish kind of Monkey, and plaid a thousand antick Tricks as we march'd at any time through the Woods, skipping from Bough to Bough, with the young ones hanging at the old ones Back, making Faces at us, chattering, and, if they had opportunity, pissing down purposely on our Heads. To pass from top to top of high Trees, whose Branches are a little to far asunder for their Leaping, they will sometimes hang down by one anothers Tails in a Chain ; and swinging in that manner, the lowermost catches hold

hold of a Bough of the other Tree, and draws up the rest of them.

Here are no Bullocks, Horses, Asses, No European Cat-
heep, Goats, or other such Beasts as we cle.
have for Food or Service. They are ex- Rats and
eedingly pester'd with Mice and Rats, Mice.
which are mostly Grey; and a Brood of Cats much
Cats therefore to destroy these, might be esteemed
s acceptable a Present to them as better
Dogs for their Hunting. When I left the
Isthmus, two of the Indians who came aboard the same Vessel at the Sambaloe's,
ent a Cruising with us towards the Corn-
lands and Cartagena: And when they were
ispos'd to return, and we were studying
o oblige 'em with some Present, one of
hem spied a Cat we had aboard, and begg'd
: Which we had no sooner given him,
ut he and his Consort, without staying
or any other Gift, went immediately into
heir Canoa, and paddled off with abun-
ance of Joy. They had learnt the use of
ats while they were aboard.

They have Snakes, but of what kind I Insects
on't well remember; nor did I see or hear and Ver-
ny Rattle Snakes. Spiders they have many, min.
ery large, but not poisonous. They have
ice in their Heads; which they feel out
ith their Fingers, and eat as they catch
hem.

There is a sort of Insect like a Snail in
eat plenty among the Sambaloe's, which Soldier In-
sect.

is called the *Soldier-Insect*; but I don't remember I saw any of them upon the Main. The Reason of the Name, is because of the Colour; for one third part of his Body about his Head, which is out of the Shell, is in Shape and Colour like a boil'd Shrimp, with little Claws, and two larger like those of a Crab. That part within the Shell, the Tail especially, is eatable, and is good Food, very well tasted and delicious, like Marrow. We thrust a Skuer through this part, and roast a pretty many of them in a row. The forepart is bony and useless. They feed upon the Ground, eating what falls from Trees: And they have under the Chin a little Bag, into which they put a Reserve of Food. Beside this, they have in them a little Sand Bag, which must always be taken out when they are to be eaten. This Bag is commonly pretty full of Sand: And Conch and Welks and other Shell-fish, have usually a Sand in a Vessel that runs the length of the Body in manner of a Gut; which we are forc'd to take out, for else they would be gritty in ones Teeth. If these *Soldiers* eat of any of the *Manchineel-Apples* which drop from the Trees, their Flesh becomes so infectd with that virulent Juice, as to poison in a manner those who eat of it: And we have had some of our Company very sick by eating such as had fed on *Manchineel*.

*Delicious
Meat.*

*Sand-
bag.*

*Poison-
ous if fed
with
*Manchi-
neel.**

feel ; but after a while 'twould wear off gain, without further damage. The Oil <sup>The Oil
an excel-
lent Salve.</sup> of these Insects is a most Sovereign Remedy for any Sprain or Contusion. I have found it so, as many others have done frequently : The *Indians* use it that way very successfully, and many of the Privateers in the *West-Indies* : And our Men sought them as much for the Oil, as for the sake of eating them. The Oil is of a Yellow Colour, like Wax, but of the consistency of Palm-Oil.

On the *Sambaloe's* I think there are also *Land-Crabs*, tho' but few : But in the *Caribbee-Islands*, among which I have been <sup>Land-
Crabs,</sup> Cruising, and especially on *Anguilla*, they where. are very numerous, and some very large, as big as the largest Sea-Crabs that are sold at *London*. They have them also in other of the *West-India Islands* ; but on *Anguilla* ^{Anguilla.} they swarm ; and a little Island near it has such Multitudes of them, that 'tis call'd *Crab-Island*. They are excellent good Meat, <sup>Crab-
Island.
Good
Meat.</sup> and are the main support of the Inhabitants, who range about a Crabbing, as they call it. After a Shower of Rain they will come abroad ; and then is the best time to look out for them. They live in Holes or Burrows like Rabbits, which they dig for themselves with their Claws. When they are upon the March they never go about, nor turn their Backs, but crawl over any thing

thing that lies in their way, guarding with their great Claws while they creep with the small ones ; and whatever they lay hold of they pinch very severely. The Inhabitants of some of these Isles, when they take any of them, put them for three or four Days into a piece of Potato-ground to fatten them ; for which they are said to eat much the better.

Alligators. *Alligator's* and *Guano's*, which are also very good Meat, especially the Tail of the *Alligator*, I have eaten in several Parts of the *West-Indies* ; but I don't remember my seeing either of them in the *Isthmus*. The *Guano* is all over very good Meat, preferr'd to a Pullet or Chicken either for the Meat or Broth. Their Egg also are very good ; but those of the *Alligator* have too much of a musky Flavour, and sometimes smell very strong of it. There are up and down the

Lizards. *Isthmus* a great many Lizards, green, and red-speckled ; but those in the Swampy Land and Thickets look more black or rusty. They are none of them large generally less than a Span. I never saw the *Indians* eat of them. They are pretty Innocent familiar Creatures, and the *Indian* suffer them to creep up and down their Houses.

They have Frogs and Toads, and other smaller Insects ; but I took no particular Notice of them.

fatten'd
with Po-
tato's.

Guano's.

The
Frogs & Toads

The Birds, and flying Insects.

THEY have several sorts of Birds, some of Kinds unknown to us ; and remarkable both for their Beauty, and the good Relish of their Flesh.

There is one stately kind of Land-bird, pretty common among the Woods on the *Isthmus*, which is called by the *Indians* *Chicaly-Chicaly*. Its noise is somewhat like *Chicaly-Chicaly*. It is a Cuckow's, but sharper and quicker. 'Tis a large and long Bird, and has a long Tail, which he carries upright like a Dunghil Cock. His Feathers are of great variety of fine lively Colours, Red, Blue, &c. The *Indians* make a sort of Aprons, sometimes, of the Feathers which grow on his Back ; but these they seldom wear. This Bird keeps mostly on the Trees, flying from one to another, and but rarely to the Ground. He feeds on Fruit. His Flesh is blackish, and of a course Grain, yet pretty good Meat.

The *Quam* is also a long and large Land-*Quams* bird. He feeds also upon Fruits, and flies up and down the Trees. His Wings are of

a Dun Colour, but his Tail is very dark, short, stumpy, and upright. This Bird is much better Meat than the other.

Anony-
mous.

There is also a Russel-colour'd Land-bird, shap'd not unlike a Partridge; but has a longer Neck and Legs, yet a short Tail. He runs most on the Ground, and seldom flies, His Flesh is very good Meat.

Corroson.

The *Corroson* is a large, black Land-bird, heavy and big as a Turkey-hen; but the Hen is not so blak as the Cock. The Cock has on his Head a fine Crown or Comb of yellow Feathers, which he moves to and fro as he pleases: He has Gills also like a Turkey; but the Hen has neither Plume nor Gills. They live on the Trees, and feed on Fruits. They sing and make a noise big and gross, yet very sweet and delightful; especially to the *Indians*, who endeavour to imitate them: And the *Indians* and they will sometimes answer one another this way, and the *Indians* discover their Haunts by it. The old ones also call their young ones by this Sound. The Flesh is somewhat tough, but otherwise very good and well-tasted Meat. The *Indians* either throw the Bones of the *Corroson* into the River, or make a Hole and bury them, to keep them from their Dogs, being thought unwholsome for the Dogs to eat; and the *Indians* say they will make the Dogs run mad: Neither do the *English* in the West-
Indies

dies let the Dogs eat of them. The *Indians* shoot down all these Birds with their arrows.

They have Parrots good store, some Parrots blue, and some Green, for Shape and Size like the generality of the Parrots we have from *Jamaica*. There is here great variety of them, and they are very good meat.

They have also many Parakites, most Parakites, of them Green; generally much the same as in other places. They don't sort with the Parrots, but go in large Flights by themselves.

Macaw-birds. Macaw-birds are here also in great plenty. 'Tis shap'd not much unlike a Parrot, but is as large again as the biggest of them. It has a Bill like a Hawk's, and a bushy Tail with two or three long stragling Feathers, all Red or Blue: The Feathers all over the Body are of several very bright and lovely Colours, Blue, Green and Red. The Pinions of the Wings of some of them are all Red, of others all Blue, and the Beaks Yellow. They make a great noise in a Morning, very hoarse and deep, like Men who speak much in the Throat. The Indians keep these Birds tame, as we do Parrots or Magpies: But after they have kept them close some time, and taught them to speak some Words in their Language, they suffer them to go abroad in the Day-time into

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into the Woods, among the wild ones from whence they will on their own accord return in the Evening to the *Indians* House or Plantations, and give notice of their arrival by their fluttering and prating. They will exactly imitate the *Indians* Voices, and their way of Singing ; and they will call them *Chicaly-Chicaly* in its own Note, as exactly as the *Indians* themselves, whom I have observ'd to be very expert at it. 'Tis the most beautiful and pleasant Bird that ever saw ; and the Flesh is sweet-tasted enough but black and tough.

Wood-pecker.

There is also a sort of *Wood-pecker*, with such a long slender Bill as that kind of Bird have. These have strong Claws, where with they climb up and down the Bodie of Trees, and stick very close to them. They are pied like our Magpies, white and black ; but more finely, being a smaller Bird. The Flesh is of an earthy unpleasant taste. I tasted of them as I was travelling with my Companions, for Hunger then made us glad of any thing of Food ; but the *Indians* don't eat of them.

Dunghil-Fowl.

They have great plenty of Poultry tame about their Houses of two sorts, a greater and a less. The larger sort are much like ours, of different Colours and Breed, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghil Cock and Hen, and of the Game kind ; though these *Indians* don't delight in Cock-fighting

as

those of Java do. The smaller sort are ather'd about the Legs like Carrier-pidgeons, and have very bushy Tails, which they carry upright; and the tips of the wings are generally black. This small sort keep apart from the other. They all keep the same Crowing Season, before Day, as our Cocks do. They are constantly about the Houses, not ranging far into the Woods; and both their Flesh and their Eggs are as well tasted as any we have in *England*; and they are generally fatter; for the Indians give them Maize good store, which is very fattening.

These are all the kinds of Land-birds I noted among them: Though there are many small ones which I did not so particular observe; and these generally very pretty and musical.

About the *Samballoes* and other the Islands and the Sea-Coast, on the North-side especially, there are great numbers of Sea-fowl. *Sea-fowl.* At the South-Sea-Coast, more to Windward, as many of them too; but whether it be at the Bay of *Panama* does not afford so many Fish to invite them; for 'tis not near so well stock'd with Fish as the Coast about the *Samballoes*, there are but very few Sea-fowl in the South-Sea-Coast of the *Isthmus*, to that there are on the North-Coast; and as *Pelicans* particularly, which are very frequent among the *Samballoes*, and all along the

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the West-India Coasts, I don't remember that I ever saw one of them any where in the South Seas.

The *Pelican* is a large Bird, with a great Beak, short-legg'd like a Goose; and has long Neck, which it holds upright like Swan. The Feathers are of dark Grey 'tis Web-footed. Under the Throat hangs a Bag or Pouch, which, when fill'd, is as large as both ones Fists. The Substance of it is a thin Membrane, of a fine grey ash Colour. The Seamen kill them for the sake of these Bags, to make Tobacco-pouches of them; for, when dry, they will hold a Pound of Tobacco; and by a Bullet hurst in them, they are soon brought into shape. The *Pelican* flies heavy and low; we find nothing but Fish in his Maw, for that is his Food. His Pouch, as well as Stomach, have Fish found in it: So that it seems likely that the Pouch is a Bag intended to keep a Reserve of Food. I have never seen any of the old *Pelicans* eaten; but the young ones are said to be Meat good enough, but I have never eaten of any of them.

There are *Cormorants* also among the *Sail-boats*, which for Size and Shape are like Ducks, but rather less. They are black, but have a white Spot on the Breast. Though they are Web-footed, as other Water-fowl are, yet they pitch on Trees and Shrubs by the Water-side. I have never heard of any

*Cormo-
rants.*

ne's eating of these, for their Flesh is thought to be too coarse and rank.

There are a great many Sea-Gulls also and Sea-Pies, on that Coast ; both of them <sup>Sea-Gulls
and Sea-
Pies.</sup> much like ours, but rather smaller. The flesh of both these is eaten commonly enough, and 'tis tolerable good Meat, but of Fishy taste, as Sea-fowl usually are. Yet to correct this taste, when we kill'd any *Sea-Gulls, Sea-Pies, Boobies*, or the like, on any shore, we us'd to make a Hole in the Hot sand, and there bury them for eight or ten hours, with their Feathers on, and Guts in them : And upon dressing them afterwards, we found the Flesh tender, and the taste not so rank nor fishy.

There are *Bats*, on the *Isthmus*, the ^{Bats.} bodies of which are as large as Pigeons, and their Wings extended to a proportionable length and breadth ; with Claws at the Joints of the Wings, by which they hang to any thing. They much haunt old houses and deserted Plantations.

Of Flying Insects, beside the Moskito's ^{Flying} Gnats before-mention'd, there are up ^{sects.} and down the *Isthmus* Wasps and Beetles, and Flies of several kinds : particularly the Shining Fly, which shines in the Night ^{shining} like a Glow-worm ; and where there are Fly. Many of them in a Thicket, they appear the Night like so many Sparks of Fire.

They

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Bees.

They have Bees also, and consequently Honey and Wax. The Bees are of two sort the one short and thick, and its Colour inclining to Red ; the other blackish, long and slender. They nest on the tops and in holes of Trees ; which the *Indians* climb and thrust their Arms into their Nest, to get the Combs. Their Arms will be cover'd with Bees, upon their drawing their back ; yet I never perceiv'd they were stung by them : And I have had many of them at a time upon my naked Body, without being stung ; so that I have been inclin'd to think they have no Stings But that's a thing I never examin'd. The *Indians* sometimes burn down the Trees to get at the Combs, especially if they be high and difficult to climb. The Honey they mix with Water, and drink it : But they make no use of the Wax, that ever saw ; using for Candles a sort of light Wood which they keep in their Houses for that purpose.

Honey.

Wax.

Ants.

They have Ants with Wings, large and long, as well as those which are Reptiles only. They raise Hillocks like ours : They sting, and are very troublesome ; especially when they get into the Houses, as they frequently do. They swarm up and down the *Samballoes* and the other Neighbouring Isles, as well as on the *Isthmus* it self and therte is no lying down to Rest on an piece

of the Isthmus of America.

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piece of Ground where they are. Neither do the *Indians* care to tie their Hammocks to any Trees near the Ant-hills; for the Ants would climb up such Trees, and soon get into their Hammocks:

H Of

Of the FISH.

Sea-Fish.

THE North-Sea Coast, as I intimated, abounds in Fish, and has great Variety of them. Those which I have had the opportunity of seeing, are chiefly these :

Tarpom.

The *Tarpom*, which is a large and firm Fish, eating in Flakes like Salmon or Cod. They are some of fifty or sixty Pound weight and upwards. One of them afforded a good Dinner once to about ten of us, as we were cruising towards the Coast of Cartagene ; beside a good quantity of Oil we got out of the Fat.

Sharks.

Sharks are also found in these Seas ; tho not so commonly about the *Samballoes*, as on other of the *West-India Coasts*.

Dog-fish.

There is a Fish there like the *Shark*, but much smaller and sweeter Meat. Its Mouth is also longer and narrower than the *Sharks* ; neither has he more than one Row of Teeth. Our Seamen us'd to call this the *Dog-fish*.

Cavally.

The *Cavally* is found among the *Samballoes*. 'Tis a small Fish, clean, long and slender

Tender, much about the size of a Macarel ;
a very fine lively Fish, with a bright large
Eye ; and 'tis very good Meat, moist and
well-tasted.

Old-wives, which is a flat kind of Fish, *old-wives*,
and good Meat, are there also.

They have *Paracoods* also, which are a *Paracood*,
long and round Fish, about as large as a
well-grown Pike, but usually much longer.
They are generally very good Meat ; and
here especially : But there are some parti-
cular Banks off at Sea, where you can take
no *Paracoods* but what are poisonous.
Whether it be from some particular Feed
they have there, or from what other
Cause, I know not ; but I have known se-
veral Men poison'd with them, to that de-
gree as to have their Hair and Nails come
off ; and some have died with eating them.
The Antidote for this is said to be the
Back-bone of the Fish, dried and beaten to
a Powder, and given in any Liquor. I
can't vouch for the Success of this my self ;
but several have told me, that they have
us'd it themselves, when they have found
themselves sick with eating any *Paracood* ;
but that upon taking the Bone thus pow-
der'd, they have found no other ill Effect,
but only a Nummedness in their Limbs,
and a Weakness for some time after. Some
will pretend to distinguish a poisonous *Pa-*
racood from a wholesome one, by the Liver,

which as soon as they have taken the Fish, they pull out and taste: If it taste sweet, they dress and eat the Fish without any Fear; but if the Liver be bitter, or bite the Tongue like Pepper, they conclude the Fish to be nought, and throw it away.

Gar-fish. There is another sort of Fish on the North-Sea Coast, which our Seamen call *Gar-fish*; some of them are near two foot long. They have a long Bone on the Snout, of about a third part the length of the Body; and 'tis very sharp at the end. They will glide along the Surface of the Water as swift as a Swallow, gliding thus on the Surface, and leaping out of the Water alternately, thirty or forty times together. They move with such a Force, that as I have been inform'd, they will run their Snout through the side of a *Canoa*; and 'tis dangerous for a Man who is Swimming to meet with them, lest they strike through him. The Back-bone looks blewish, of a Colour towards a Saphire. The Flesh is very good Meat.

Sculpins.

There are *Sculpins* also, a Fish about a Foot long, with Prickles all about him: They strip them of their Prickly Skin, and then dress them. They are very good Meat.

Sting-rays
Parrot-fish
Snooks,
Conger-
Eels, &c.

There are in the North-Sea many other Fish beside these, as *Sting-rays*, *Parrot-fish*, *Snooks*, *Conger-Eels*, &c. and many others pro-

probably, that I have neither seen nor heard of; for 'tis a Sea very well stor'd with Fish.

Of Shell-fish, there are *Conchs* all along the *Samballoes* in abundance. Their Shells are very large, winding within like a Snail-hell; the Mouth of the Shell is flat, and very wide, proportionably to the bigness of the Shell. The Colour of it within is like Mother of Pearl; but without 'tis coarse and rugged. The Fish is slimy, the out-parts of it especially, and must therefore be scour'd with Sand before 'tis dress'd for Eating. But within, the Substance is hard and tough; for which Reason they beat them after they have scour'd the out-side: But when they have been thus managed, they are a very sweet and good Fish.

There are *Periwinkles* good store among the Rocks; which are also good meat. We pick them out of the Shells with ins.

The *Limpits* also stick to the Rocks hereabouts; and are rather better Meat than the other.

There are no Oysters nor Lobsters on the coast of the *Isthmus*; but a few Crabs, and sort of Craw-fish among the Rocks of the *Samballoes*, as large as small Lobsters, but wanting the two great Claws. These last

H 3 are

Shell-fish.

Conchs.

Periwinkles.

Sea-Crabs.
Craw-fish.

are very delicious Meat ; but the Sea-Crabs are not very good.

Fresh-
water
Fis...

Anony-
mous.

There are Fish in the Rivers also of the *Isthmus* ; but I am not acquainted with many of the kinds of them.

There is one sort like our Roach, blackish and very bony, in length about a Foot, very sweet, firm, and well tasted.

There is another Fish in shape like the *Paracood*, but much smaller, and a very good Fish.

There is a Fish like our Pike or Jack for Shape ; but not above 8 or 10 Inches long His Mouth is somewhat like a Rabbits, his Teeth a little way within : His Lips are Cartilaginous. 'Tis a very good Fish.

What other Fish their Rivers yield, I know not, for I took no particular notice even of these.

Manner
of fish-
ing.

But I was more observing of the *Indian* manner of *Fishing*, at which they are very expert, and manage it differently, according to the Place where they fish. In the Rivers Mouths and upon the Sea Coasts, in Sandy Bays where there are no Rocks they use Nets, like our Drag-nets, made of *Maho*-bark, or Silk-grass ; which they carry out in their Canoas. But in the Hill Country, where the Streams are clear, and the Bank in many places Rocky, they go along the Banks up the River looking narrowly into the Water to view the Fish. When they

sp

spy any to their Mind, they leap into the Water, and wade or swim up and down after them ; and if the Fish through Fright betake themselves into the Holes in the Banks for Shelter, as they frequently do, the *Indians* feel them out with their Hands and take them thence, as we do Chubs or Craw-fish in our Rivers. By Night they bring with them Torches of Light-wood, and with these they spy out the Fish, and so jump in, and pursue them into their Holes.

For dressing their Fish ; they first gut ^{Dressing} them, and then either boil them in an Earthen Pot, or else *barbecue* or broil them.

For *Salt*, they have it out of the Sea-^{Salt how made.} water ; which they boil up and evaporate in Earthen Pots, till the Salt is left in a Cake at the bottom, which they take out and break in pieces for use : But as this is a tedious way, so they have but little, and are very choice and sparing of it. They don't salt their Fish for keeping ; but when they eat it, they boil abundance of Pepper with it, as they do with every thing else. But their Cookery I shall speak of elsewhere.

Of the Indian INHABITANTS; their Manners, Customs, &c,

Indian Inhabitants.

THE Indian Inhabitants of the *Isthmus* are not very numerous, but they live thickest on the North-side, especially along the sides of Rivers. The wild Indians of the South-side live most towards Peru: But there are Indians scatter'd up and down all parts of the *Isthmus*.

Their Stature.
Shape.

Features.

The size of the Men is usually about five or six Foot. They are streight and clean-limb'd, big-bon'd, full-breasted and handsomly shap'd. I never saw among them a crooked or deformed Person. They are very nimble and active, running very well. But the Women are short and thick, and not so lively as the Men. The young Women are very plump and fat, well-shap'd, and have a brisk Eye. The elder Women are very ordinary; their Bellies and Breasts being penile and wrinkled. Both Men and Women are of a round Visage, with short bottle Noses; their Eyes lage, generally Grey, yet lively and sparkling when young.

They

They have a high Forehead, white even Teeth, thin Lips, and Mouth moderately large. Their Cheeks and Chin are well proportion'd; and in general they are handsomely featur'd, but the Men more than the Women.

Both Sexes have streight, long, black Hair, lank, coarse and strong, which they wear usually down to the middle of the Back, or lower, hanging loose at its full length; only the Women tie it together with a String just behind the Head, below which it flows loose as the Mens. Both Men and Women pride themselves much in the length of the Hair of the Head; and they frequently part it with their Fingers, to keep it disentangled; or comb it out with a sort of Combs they make of *Macaw*-wood. Combs of Macaw sticks. This Comb is made of several small Sticks, of about five or six Inches long, and tapering to a point at each end like our Gloves sticks. These being tied ten or twelve of them together about the middle where they are thick, the Extremeties of them both ways open from each other, and serve at either end for a Comb: which does well enough to part the Hair; but they are forc'd to use their Fingers to fetch the Lice out of their Heads. They take great delight in combing their Hair, and will do it for an Hour together. All other Hair, except that of their Eye-brows and Eye-lids, they eradicate:

dicate : For though the Men have Beards they would let them grow, yet they alway have them rooted out : And the Wome are the Operators for all this Work ; usin two little Sticks for that purpose, betwee which they pinch the Hair, and pluck it up. But the Men upon some occasions cut off th Hair even of their Heads ; it being a Custor they have to do so by way of Triumph, and a distinguishing Mark of Honour to him who has kill'd a *Spaniard*, or other Enemy. He also then paints himself black (which is not usual upon any other occasion) continuing painted of this Colour till the fir New-moon (as I remember) after the Fa~~c~~ is done.

Complexion.

Their Natural Complexion is a Copper Colour, or Orange-tawney ; and their Eye brows are naturally black as Jet. They us no Art to deepen the Colour either of their Eye-brows, or the Hair of their Head ; but Anointing they daub it with Oil to make it shine ; for themselves like other *Indians*, they anoint themselves all over, whether for Beauty to make the Skin smooth and sleek, or to supple it and keep it from parching, or to hinder too much Perspiration in this hot Country, I know not.

White Indians.

There is one Complexion so singular among a sort of People of this Country, that I never saw nor heard of any like them in any part of the World. The Ac- count

ount will seem strange; but any Privateers
ho have gone over the *Isthmus* must have
en them, and can atest the main of what
am going to relate, though few have had
ne opportunity of so particular an Infor-
mation about these People as I have had.

They are White, and there are of them
f both Sexes; yet there are but few of
hem in comparison of the Copper-colour'd,
ossibly but one to two or three hundred.
hey differ from the other *Indians* chiefly in
espect of Colour, though not in that only.
heir Skins are not of such a White as
ose of fair People among *Europeans*, with ^{Milk-}
ome Tincture of a Blush or Sanguine Com-
lexion; neither yet is their Complexion
ke that of our paler People, but 'tis rather
Milk-white, lighter than the Colour of any
Europeans, and much like that of a white Horse.

For there is this further remarkable in
hem, that their Bodies are beset all over,
more or less, with a fine short Milk-white
Down, which adds to the whiteness of their ^{Down,}
kins: for they are not so thickset with this
Down, especially on the Cheeks and Fore-
head, but that the Skin appears distinct
rom it. The Men would probably have
white Bristles for Beards, did not they pre-
vent them by their Custom of plucking the
young Beard up by the Roots continually:
but for the Down all over their Bodies,
they never try to get rid of it. Their Eye-
brows

brows are Milk-white also, and so is the
and Hair. Hair of their Heads, and very fine with
about the length of six or eight Inches, and
inclining to a Curl.

*Smaller
than the
other In-
dians.*

Moon-ey'd

*Active by
Moon-
shine.*

They are not so big as the other *Indians*,
and what is yet more strange, their Eye-lids
bend and open in an oblong Figure, point-
ing downward at the Corners, and form-
ing an Arch or Figure of a Crescent with
the Points downwards. From hence, and
from their seeing so clear as they do in
Moon-shiny Night, we us'd to call them
Moon-ey'd. For they see not very well in
the Sun, poring in the clearest Day; their
Eyes being but weak, and running with
Water if the Sun shine towards them; so
that in the Day-time they care not to go abroad,
unless it be a cloudy dark Day. Be-
sides, they are but a weak People in Compa-
rison of the other, and not fit for Hunting
or other laborious Exercise, nor do they de-
light in any such. But notwithstanding
their being thus sluggish, and dull, and re-
stive in the Day-time, yet when Moon shi-
ny Nights come, they are all Life and Acti-
vity, running abroad, and into the Woods,
skipping about like Wild-Bucks; and run-
ning as fast by Moon-light, even in the
Gloom and Shade of the Woods, as the o-
ther *Indians* by Day, being as nimble as
they, tho' not so strong and lusty.

The

The Copper-colour'd *Indians* seem not to respect these so much as those of their own complexion, looking on them as somewhat monstrous. They are not a distinct Race by themselves, but now and then one is
red of a Copper-colour'd Father and Mo-
ther; and I have seen a Child of less than
Year old of this sort. Some would be
apt to suspect they might be the Off-spring
of some *European* Father: But besides that
Europeans come little here, and have lit-
tle Commerce with the *Indian*-Women
when they do come, these white People
are as different from the *Europeans* in some
respects, as from the Copper-colour'd *In-
ians* in others. And besides, where an
European lies with an *Indian*-Woman, the
child is always a *Mestese*, or Tawney, as
well known to all who have been in the
East-Indies; where there are *Mestesa's*,
Mullatto's, of several Gradations between
the White, and the Black or Copper-colour'd
according as the Parents are; even to
recomounds, as a *Mullatto-Fina*, the
child of a *Mullatto-Man*, and a *Mestesa*
woman. &c.

But neither is the Child of a Man and
Woman of these white *Indians*, white like
the Parents, but Copper-colour'd as their
Parents were. For so *Lacenta*, told me,
and gave me this as his Conjecture how these
came to be White, That 'twas through the
force

of Cop-
per-co-
lour'd
Parents,

and Pa-
rents of
such.

force of the Mother's Imagination, looking on the Moon at the time of the Conception ; but this I leave others to judge of. He told me withal, that they were but short-liv'd.

**Painting
their Bo-
dies and
Faces.**

**Women
Painters.**

Both these and the Copper-coloured Indian use painting their Bodies, even the Sucking Children sometimes. They make Figures of Birds, Beasts, Men, Trees or the like, up and down in every part of the Body, more especially the Face : But the Figures are not extraordinary like what they represent, and are of differing Dimensions, as their Fancies lead them.

The Women are the Painters, and take great delight in it. The Colours they like and use most are Red, Yellow and Blue, very bright and lovely. They temper their with some kind of Oil, and keep them in Calabashes for use ; and ordinarily lay them on the Surface of the Skin with Pencils of Wood, gnaw'd at the end to the softness of a Brush. So lay'd on they will last for Weeks, and are renew'd continually. This way they painted me.

**Pricking
the Skin.**

But finer Figures, especially by the greater Artists, are imprinted deeper, after this manner. They first with the Brush and Colour make a rough Draft of the Figure they design ; then they prick it over with a sharp Thorn till the Blood gushes out ; then they rub the place with the

eir Hands, first dipp'd in their Colour
ey design; and the Picture so made is in
delible: But scarce one in forty of them
painted this way.

One of my Companions desired me once
get out of his Cheek one of these im-
inted Pictures, which was made by the
egroes, his Name was *Bullman*; which
t I could not effectually do, after much
arifying and fetching off a great part of the
in. The Men when they go to War,
int the Faces all over with Red; and
e Shoulders, Breasts, and the rest of
e Bodies, here with Black, and therewith
ellow, or any other Colour at Pleasure,
large Spots; all which they wash off
Night in the River before they go to
ep.

They wear no Cloaths ordinarily; but womens
aly the Women have a Cleut or piece of Garb.
oth about their mdidle, tied behind with
Thread, and hanging down to their
ees or Ancles, if they can get one large
ough. They make these of Cotton; but
metimes they meet with some old Cloaths
ot by trucking with their Neighbouring
dians subject to the *Spaniards*; and
ese they are very proud of. Mr. *Dam-*
er relates how we prevail'd with a morese
dian, by presenting his Wife with a
y-clour'd Petticoat: And nothing will
oblige

oblige the Women more than to give them Cloaths, especially of Gaudy Colours.

Men
naked.

Conick
Vessel.

Modesty
of both
Sexes.

The Men's
Robes, on
particular
Occasions.

The Men go ordinarily quite naked without so much as a Clout about them which few other *Indians* are without. But these have only a small Vessel of Gold or Silver, if they are able, or at least a Piece of Plantain-leaf, of a Conick Figure, like the Extin-
guisher of a Candle. They forceably bea-
back the *Penis* within its own Tegument close to the *Pubes*; and they keep it therewith this Funnel tied hard upon it, with a String coming from it, and going abou-
their Waists. They leave the *Scrotum* ex-
pos'd, having no Sense of Shame with re-
ference to that, as they have with respect
to the *Penis*, which they never shew un-
cover'd: But the Men will turn away their
Faces even from one another, if by any
accident it be uncovered; and when they
would make Water, they turn their Backs
to their Companions, and squatting down
slip of the Funnel with one Hand, and
having done, put it on again very nimbly.
When they would go to Stool, they choose
always to go into the River, both Men or
Women; having a great Sense of Shame
as to that particular: And in general,
they are both a modest and a cleanly
People.

Yet the Men also have a value for Cloaths
and if any of them had an hold Shirt given
him

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The Indians marching upon a Visit, or to Feast. P. 40.

Attendants.

Lacenta.

his Lady.



Savage sculp.

im by any of us, he would be sure to wear it, and strut about at no ordinary rate. Besides as they have a sort of long Cotton Garments, of their own, some white, others of a rusty black, shap'd like our Carter's Frocks, hanging down to their Heels, with a Fringe of the same of Cotton about a Span long, and short, wide, open Sleeves, reaching but to the middle of their Arms. These Garments they put on over their Heads; but they are worn only on some great Occasions, attending the King or Chief, either at Feast, a Wedding especially; or sitting Council, or the like. They don't march them: But the Women carry these and their other Ornaments in Baskets after them; which they put on when they come to the Place of Assembly, and there make themselves as fine as they can. When they are thus assembled, they will sometimes walk about the Place or Plantation where they are, with these their Robes on: and I once saw *Lacenta* thus walking about with two or three hundred of these attending him, as if he was mustering em: And I took notice that those in theack Gowns walk'd before him, and the hite after him, each having their Lances of e same colour with their Robes.

For an Ornament to the Face, beside plates
eir general painting and daubing their
heeks with Red when they go to War,
hanging
over the
Mouths

the Men wear at all times a piece of Plate hanging over their Mouths, generall of Silver, but the Principal Men have it of Gold. 'Tis of an Oval Figure, covering the Mouth from Corner to Corner; and this is the length of it. It reaches so low as to lye upon the Under-lip with its lowest side and there is a piece cut out of the upper-side, near the Extremity of it which Edge being cut assunder, the whole Plate is like the Figure of a Half-moon only inclining more to an Oval; and generally pinching the Bridle of the Nose with its Points, it hangs dangling from thence. It is in the middle of about the thickness of a Guinea; but grows thinner gradually towards the Edge. The Plates of this sort are such as they use when they go to Feast or Council: But that which they wear abroad upon a long March, Hunting, &c at ordinary times, is of the same Shape but much smaller, and does not cover the Lips. Such an one I wore among them of Gold.

The Wo-
men's Nose
Rings.

Instead of this Plate, the Women wear a Ring hanging down in the same manner and the Metal and Size also differing according to their Rank, and the occasion. The larger sort is of the thickness of a Goose quill; and not Oval as the Men's Plate but Circular. It goes through the Bridle of the Nose; which many times, by weight

eight and long use, especially in Elder
omen, it brings down to the Mouth.

Both Men and Women, at solemn Meals
Feasts, when they wear their larger
ates or Rings, take them out and lay
em aside till they have done Eating; when
bobbing them very clean and bright, they
t them in again. At other times when
ey eat or drink, they content themselves
th lifting up with the left Hand, if need
the small Plates or Rings they then
ar, (and the Womens Rings are seldom
small but they lie upon the Lips) while
ey use their Right in taking up the Cup
feeding themselves. And by the way,
ey always make the chief use of their
ight Hands: And I never perceiv'd a
st-handed Person among them. Neither
e Plates nor Rings hinder much their
eaking, tho' they lie bobbing upon their
os.

The King or Chief, and some few of the
at ones, at extraordinary times, wear in
h Ear, fastned to a Ring there, two
ge Gold Plates, one hanging before to the
east, and the other behind on the Shoul-
er. They are about a Span long, of an
art fashion (as that is commonly painted)
th the Point downward; having on the
per part a narrow Plate or Label, about
ee or four Inches long, by a hole in
ich it hangs to the Ring in the Ear.

None of
them Left-
Handed.

It wears great holes in the Ears by frequent use.

Diadems
of Gold,

and of
Canes
and Fea-
thers.

Chains of
Beads,
&c.

their
great
Men.

I once saw *Lacenta*, in a great Council wear a Diadem of Gold-plate, like a Band about his Head, eight or nine Inches broad, jagged at the top like the Teeth of a Saw, and lined on the inside with a Net-work of small Canes. And all the armed Men who then attended him in Council, wore on their Heads such a Band, but like a Basket of Canes, and so jagged, wrought fine and painted very handsomely, for the most part red; but not cover'd over with a Gold-plate as *Lacenta's* was. The top of the band was set round with long Feathers, of several of the most beautiful Birds, stuck upright in a Ring or Crown: But *Lacenta* had no Feathers on his Diadem.

Beside these particular Ornaments there are yet other general ones, which they wear, Men, Women and Children of seven or eight Years old, in proportion to their Age. These are several Strings or Chains of Teeth, Shells, Beads, or the like, hanging from the Neck down upon the Breast and to the Pit of the Stomach. The Teeth chains are curiously made with Teeth jagged like a Saw in several Rows, so contrived as that the Prominencies of the one Row may lie in the Notches of the other, and look like one solid Mass of Bone. This was worn only by *Lacenta*, and some

the principal Men, on particular Occasions ; and they put them on over the rest their Beads. We us'd to call these Tygers-teeth, though I know not for whatason, for I never saw any such Creature re : Yet I have been informed there are Tygers on the n who cross'd the *Isthmus*, told me, they ed one there ; and at another time, en we went over with Capt. Sharp, some the Men said they saw a Tyger, who d. at a small distance, and star'd upon m. I have heard also that there is a ll sort, but very fierce, in the Bay of peachy.

But for the rest of them, both Men and men, they wear not any Teeth, but on few scattering sometimes here and there he Chains among the rest of the Baubles. h of them has, it may be, about the ck three or four Hundred Strings of ds, Shells, or the like, but these div into seven or eight Ranks ; and the ngs of each, by being turn'd a little a t one another, make, as it were, so ma Ropes of them. These hang usually below another, yet in no great order ; the Women generally have theirs hang all on a Heap or Cluster. Whatever les or other such Toys they get, they a place for them among their Chains ; ch the heavier they be, the more Orna

Tygers-teeth,

The Chains how made.

Their
great
Weight;

when
worn.

Womens
Bracelets
of the
same.

namental. She is a poor Woman who ha
not fifteen or twenty Pound weight upo
her ; some have thirty or more ; and th
Men have commonly near twice as muc
in weight as the Women, according as the
Strength is, and their Ability to compa
them.

When they are in the House, or on Hu
ting, or going to War, they wear none
these Chains ; but only when they wou
appear in State, upon occasion of a Fear
Wedding, Council, or the like. As the
go to the place of Rendezvous, the Women
carry them for them, as they do their othe
Trinkets, in Baskets ; one at each end of
Pole laid a-cross the Shoulder. When the
come to the Place, they put them on, and
walk about ; and sometimes will dance
them ; till with the Motion and Weig
they Sweat extreamly. When they sit do
to eat, they take them off till they ha
done.

The Children have only a few sm
Chains ; and a String or two of Beads
Bugles they will put upon their very l
fants. And the Women, besides the
Chains, have sometimes Bracelets abo
their Arms, of a small quantity of t
same Materials twisted several times abo
Both Men and Women, when painted, a
set out with all these Fineries, make no
dinary Figure.

Th

Their Houses lie mostly thin and scatter-ing, especially in new Plantations, and al-ways by a River side. But in some Places there are a pretty many together, so as to make a Town or Village; yet not stand-ing close or orderly in Rows or Streets, but disper'sd here and there, like our Villages seated, in Commons, or in Wood-lands. They have Plantations lying about them, some t a nearer, others a greater d'stance, re-serving still a Place to build the common War-house on. They change not their Seats or Houses, unless either for fear of the Neighbouring Spaniards, if they think them too much acquainted with the place of their abode; or to mend their Commons, when the Ground is worn out of Heart; for they never manure not.

In building they lay no Foundations, on- and built. They dig Holes two or three Feet asunder; in which they set small Posts upright, of an equal heighth, of six, seven, or eight foot high. The Walls are walled up with Sticks, and daub'd over with Earth: And from these Walls the Roof runs in small Rafters, meeting in a Ridge, and covered with Leaves of some Trees of the Palm kind.

The Building is all irregular. The length is about 24 or 25 Foot; The Breadth proportionable. There is no Chimney, but the Fire is made in the middle of

the House, on the Ground ; the Smoke going out at a hole on the top, or at the Crevise in the Thatch. The House is not so much parted into Rooms, as all of it a Cluster of Hovels, joining together into one House. No Stories, no Doors, nor Shelves ; nor other Seats, than Logs of Wood. Every one of the Family has a Hammock tied up hanging from end to end of the Hovel or Room.

War-houses or Forts.

Several Houses in a Village or Neighbourhood, have one War-house or Fort in common to them ; which is generally at least 120 or 130 Foot long, about 25 broad, the Wall about nine or ten foot high ; and in all to the top of the Ridge about twenty Foot ; and cover'd with Leaves as their other Houses. The Materials and Method of Building are also much the same as in the other Houses ; but there are no Partitions. The Sides and Ends of these War-houses are full of Holes, each about as wide as ones Fist ; but made here and there at Random in no regular Figure or Order. Out of these they view an approaching Enemy, and shoot their Arrows. They have no way of flanking an Enemy. These Houses are always seated on a Level, on the Nap or Edge of a gentle Hill ; and they clear the Coast of Woods and Shrubs, for a Bows-shoot quite round it. There is a Door-way at each end ; and to Barricade it, a sort of Door made of Macaw-wood and

and Bamboes, both split and bound together with Withs ; 'tis about a Foot thick : his they have ready to set up against an enemies entrance , and two or three Posts in the Ground to support it. 'Tis a great inconvenience of these Forts that they are easily set a Fire ; and the *Spaniards* shoot into the Thatch Arrows with long Shanks made red hot, for that purpose. There is usually a Family of *Indians* living in the Var-house, as a Guard to it, and to keep clean ; And they are always kept pretty neat, as their private Housese also are. The Var-houses serve them also to hold their Councils, or other general Meetings.

In the Plantations, among their Houses, ^{Plantations} they set so much of Plantains, Maiz, or the ^{and Hus-}_{bandry.} Cuke, as serves their Occasions. The Country being all a Forrest, the first thing of their Husbandry is usually to cut down the Trees and clear a piece of Ground. They often let the Trees lie along on the Place three or four Years after they are cut down ; and then set fire to them and the Under-wood or Stumps, burning all together. Yet in the mean time they plant Maiz among the Trees as they lie. So much of the Roots of the Trees as are under Ground, they suffer to lie there and rot, having no way to Grub hem up. When the Ground is pretty clear, they how it up into little Ridges and Hillocks ; but in no very good Form nor regular

gular Distance. In each of these Hillock they make a hole with their Fingers, and throw in two or three Grains of Maiz as we do Garden-beans ; covering it up with Earth. The Seed time is about *April* ; the Harvest about *September* or *October*. They pluck off the Ears of the Maiz with their Hands, as is usual also elsewhere : And tho' I was not there in their Harvest-time yet I saw the Maiz in the preceeding Harvest laid up in the Husk in their Houses Instead of Threshing, they rub of the Grain. They make no Bread of it, nor Cakes, but use the Flower on many occasions ; parching the Corn, and grinding it between two Stones, as Chocolat is made. One use they put the Flower to is to mixt it with Water in a Calabash, and so drink it off ; which they do frequently when they Travel, and have not leisure to get other Provisions. This mixture they call *Chichah*, which, I think, signifies Maiz.

They make a Drink also of their Maiz which they call *Chichah Co-pah* ; for *Co-pah* signifies Drink. They steep in a Trough of Water a quantity of Maiz bruised, about twenty or thirty Bushels, if it be against a Feast or Wedding ; letting it lie so long till the Water is impregnated with the Corn, and begins to turn sour. Then the Women usually some old Women, who have little else to do, come together and chew Grain

Maiz
Flower.

Corn
Drink.

f Maiz in their Mouths, which they spit ^{how fer-}
ut each into a Gòurd or Calabash : And ^{mented.}
when they think they have a sufficient quan-
tity of this Spittle and Maiz in the Cala-
ashes, they empty them into the Trough of
Vater, after having first taken out the Maiz
that was infus'd in it ; and this serves in-
stead of Barm or Yeast, setting all the
Trough of Liquor in a small Ferment.
When it has done working they draw it off
clean from the Sediment into another
Trough, and then 'tis ready for use. It
astes like four small Beer, yet 'tis very in-
toxicating. They drink large Quantities
of it, and are very fond of it : It makes
them belch very much. This is their choice
Drink ; for ordinarily they drink plain Wa-
ter or *Mislaw*.

Mislaw is a Drink made of Ripe Plan- *Mislaw of*
tains : There is of two sorts, one made of Plantains,
Plantains fresh-gather'd, the other of dry
ones. The former they roast in its Cod,
which peeling of, they put the Plantain in-
to a Calabash of Water, and mash it with
their Hands, till 'tis all dissolved ; and then
they drink it up with the Water. The o-
ther is made of Cakes or Lumps of Plan-
tain dried ; for the Plantains when ripe and
gather'd, will not keep, but quickly grow
rotten if left in the Cod. To preserve
them therefore, they make a Mass of the
Pulp of a great many of the ripe Plantains,
which

which they dry with a gentle Fire upon a Barbecue or Grate of Sticks, made like a Grid-iron. This lump they keep for use, breaking off a piece of it when they please, and mashing it in Water for *Mislaw*. They carry a lump of Plantain with them for this end when ever they travel ; especially into places where they can't hope to get ripe Plantains, tho' they prefer the dried ones. Green and half ripe ones they eat instead of Bread with Flesh ; but they boil them first. They do the same with their Yams and Potato's, which they sometimes roast ; as also the Cassava-root : And their Plantations are never without some or other of these, and usually in good plenty ; especially the old Plantations.

I saw no Herbs or Sallading in their Plantations, neither did I ever see them eat any kind of Herbs. But they never forget to have in their Plantations some of their beloved Pepper ; and they usually are pretty well stor'd with Pine-Apples, which they have very plentiful, and eat of them every Day.

Women
Planters.

The Men first clear the Plantations, and bring them into order, but the Women haye all the trouble of them afterwards ; the digging, howing, planting, plucking the Maiz, and setting Yams, and every thing of Hushandry, is left to them, but only the cutting down Trees, or such Work

Work that requires greater Strength. The Women also have the managing Affairs within Doors, for they are in general the Drudges of the Family ; especially the old Women, for such Works as they are able to do, as Cooking, Washing, and the like. And abroad also the Women are to attend their Husbands, and do all their Servile Work. Nay, they are little better than their Pack-horses, carrying all the Luggage of their Household-Utensils, Victuals, &c. and when they come to the Place where they are to lodge, the Wife dresses Supper, while the Man hangs up the Hammocks ; for each of them lies in their own Hammock.

But notwithstanding the Women are put thus to all manner of Drudgery about the House and Plantations, and in Travel-ling abroad, and are little better than Slaves to their Husbands ; yet they do their Work so readily and chearfully, that it appears to be rather their own Choise than any necessity laid upon them. They are in general very good condition'd, pitiful and courteous to one another, but especially to Strangers ; ready to give any just attendance or assistance they can. They observe their Husbands with a profound Respect and Duty upon all occasions ; and on the other side their Husbands are very kind and loving to them. I never knew an Indian beat his Wife,

The Wo-
mens
Drudgery
voluntary.
Their
good Con-
ditions ;
and their
Husbands.

Wife, nor give her any hard Words : No even in the Quarrels, which they are won to have in their Cups, do they shew any Roughness towards their Women who attend them.

**Care of
their
Children.
Lying-in.**

Nursing.

**Educa-
tion of the
Boys.**

Beside these Cares, the Women have that which more immediately belongs to them, the Care of their Children. When a Woman is deliver'd of a Child, another Woman takes it in her Arms within half an hour or less after 'tis born, and takes the lying-in Woman upon her Back, and goes with both of them into the River and washes them there. The Child for the first Month is tied upon a Board, or piece of *Macaw*-wood split (for that serves them usually for Boards, having no Saws) and this piece of Wood is swathed to the Back of the Child ; and their Children generally grow very st freight. When their is occasion to clean the Child, they take it off from the Board, and wash it with cold Water ; and then swath it on again. The Mother takes up the Child to give it Suck, Board and all, and lays it down again in a little Hammock made for that purpose ; the upper part of which is kept open with short Sticks.

As the Children grow up, the Boys are bred to their Fathers Exercises ; especially shooting with the Bow and Arrow, and throwing the Lance ; at both which they are very expert.

xpert. I have seen things performed by
hem with a Dexterity almost incredible :
or Instance, a little Boy of about eight ^{Their} ears old, would set a Cane up on end,
nd going about twenty Paces from it,
ould split it with a Bow and Arrow, and
ot miss once in several Essays. This I
ave seen, and this is the chief of their Ex-
rcise : And as they generally accompany
heir Fathers on Hunting, (especially when
bout ten or twelve Years old, and big
ough to carry their own Provision, and

Calabash of Corn-Drink) so they will
oot little Birds they meet with, and strike
n with the Hunt. Their young Children
ey never carry abroad with them on a
ourney, or on a hunting or fighting Expe-
ition. The Boys, when grown some-
what big, always go abroad with the Fa-
ther and Mother, and do what little Ser-
vices they can ; but the Girls stay at home
ith the old Women.

They seem very fond of their Children, Indul-
oth Fathers and Mothers ; and I have scarce ^{gence.}
een them use any Severity towards them.
And the Children are suffer'd to divert
hemselfes which way they will. Swim-
ming in the Rivers and catching Fish, is a
reat Exercise even for the small Boys and
Girls ; and the Parents also use that Re-
freshment. They go quite naked, both
Boys and Girls, till the Age of Puberty ;
when

when the Girls put on their Clout, and
the Boys the Funnel.

Girls Employments. The Girls are bred up by their Mother

make them help to dress the Victuals, and
set them to draw Strings out of *Maho*-bark
and to beat *Silk*-grass, for Thread, Cor-

dage, and Nets. They pick the Cotton al-

so, and spin it for their Mothers weaving

**The Wo-
mens
Weaving.** For weaving, the Women make a Rolle

of Wood, about three foot long, turning

easily about between two Posts. Abou-

this they place Strings of Cotton, of three

or four Yards long, at most, but oftne-

less, according to the use the Cloth is to be

put to, whether for a Hammock, or to tie a

about their Waists, or for Gowns, or Blankets to

cover them in their Hammocks, as they lie

in them in their Houses; which are all the

Uses they have for Cloth: And they ne-

ver weave a piece of Cotton with a design

to cut it, but of a size that shall just serve

for the particular use. The Threads thus

coming from the Roller are the VVarp; and

for the VVoof, they twist Cotton-yarn abou-

a small piece of *Macaw*-wood, notch'd at

each end; and taking up every other Thread

of the VVarp with the Fingers of one

Hand, they put the VVoof through with

the other Hand, and receive it out on the o-

ther side: And to make the Threads of the

VVoof lie close in the Cloth, they strike

them

hem at every turn with a long and thin
piece of *Macaw*-wood like a Ruler, which
lies a-cross between the Threads of the
Varp for that purpose.

The Girls also twist Cotton-Yarn for
ringes, and prepare Canes, Reeds, or Pal-
eto-Leaves, as the Boys also do, for Bas-
ket-making. But the making up the Baskets
the Mens work ; who first dye the Mate-
als of several curious lively Colours, and
then mix and weave them very prettily.
They weave little Baskets like Cups also ve-
neat ; with the Twigs wrought so very
neat and close, as to hold any Liquor, with-
out any more to do ; having no Lacker or
varnish : And they as ordinarily drink out
of these woven Cups, as out of their Ca- woven
bashes, which they paint very curiously.
They make Baskets of several sizes, for
carrying their Cloaths, or other uses, with
great variety of Work ; and so firm, that
you may crush them, or throw them about,
now you will almost, with little or no da-
mage to them.

The young Maids are shut up in private Modesty
their Parents at the time of Puberty, and of th^t
will not be seen by any, but put a piece of ^{young} Maid's
Cotton as a Veil over their Facees, if any one
ould come accidentally into the place
here they are, though it be their Father.
his Confinement lasts not long, but they
on go abroad again. They are very mo-
dest ;

dest; and though they will lay hold of any Part of a Man, yet they do it with great Simplicity and Innocence.

Plurality
of Wives.

Lacenta had several Wives, as others of them also had. *Lacenta's* were Seven in number. When he went a Progress or long Journey, 'twas so contrived, that he still found one of his Wives at every new Stage he came to.

Punish-
ment of
Adultery.

Adultery is punished among them with the Death of both Parties. Yet if the Woman confesses the Fact to her Husband, and swears she was forc'd, she finds Favour. But if she conceals it, and it be prov'd against her, she is burnt. Their Laws are severe also in other respects; for a Thief die without Mercy.

Theft,

and de-
bauching
Virgins.

If a Man debauches a Virgin, they thruſt a ſort of Briar up the Paſſage of his *Penis*, and then turn it round ten or a dozen times. Which is not only a great Torment, but commonly mortifies the part; and the Perſon dies of it; but he has liberty to cure himſelf if he can. These Facts must be proved by Oath; which is by their Tooth.

Their
Marriage.

When they marry, the Father of the Bride, or the next Man of Kin, keeps her privately in the same Apartment with himſelf the first ſeven Nights; whether to express an unwillingneſs to part with her, &

for what other Reason I know not ; and she is then deliver'd to her Husband.

When a Man disposes of his Daughter, he invites all the *Indians* within 20 Miles round, to a great Feast, which he provides for them. The Men who come to the Wed-^{Presens}
ding bring their Axes along with them, to work with : The Women bring about half a Bushel of Maiz : The Boys bring Fruit and Roots : The Girls Fowls and Eggs ; for none come empty-handed. They set their Pre-sents at the Door of the House, and go away again, till all the rest of the Guests have brought theirs ; which are all receiv'd in, and dispos'd of by the People of the House.

Then the Men return first to the Wed-ding, and the Bridegroom presents each Man with a Calabash of strong Drink, and conducts them through the House one by one, into some open place behind it. The Women come next, who likewise receive a Calabash of Liquor, and march through the House. Then come the Boys, and last of all the Girls ; who all drink at the Door, and go after the rest.

Then come the Fathers of the young Couple, with their Son and Daughter : The Father of the Bridegroom leads his Son, and the Father of the Bride leads his Daughter. The former makes a Speech to the Compa-ny ; and then dances about with many An-

tick Gestures, till he is all on a Sweat. Then kneeling down he gives his Son to the Bride ; whose Father is kneeling also and holds her, having danc'd himself into a Sweat, as the other. Then the young couple take each other by the Hand , and the Bridegroom returns the Bride to her Father ; and thus ends the Ceremony.

Working
for the
new Cou-
ple.

Then all the Men take up their Axes, and run shouting and hollowing to a Tract of Wood-land, which before is laid out for a Plantation for the young Couple. There they fall to work, cutting down the Woods, and clearing the Ground as fast they can. Thus they contine about seven Days, working with the greatest Vigour imaginable : And all the Ground which they clear, the Women and Children plant with Maiz, or whatever else is agreeable to the Season. They also build a House for the new-married Couple to live in.

The Mar-
riage feast

The seven Days being ended, and the young Man settled with his Wife in his new House, the Company make merry therewith *Chicha-Co-pah*, the Corn-drink before described, of which they are sure to provide good Store. They also make Provision for Feasting ; and the Guests fall too very heartily.

Hard
Drinking.

When their Eating is over, the Men fall to hard drinking : But before they begin, the Bridegroom takes all their Arms, and hangs

hangs them to the Ridge-pole of the House, where none can get at them but himself : Care to prevent quarelling. For they are very quarelsome in their Drink: They continue drinking Night and Day, till all the Liquor is spent ; which lasts usually three or four Days. During which some are always drinking, while others are drunk and sleeping : And when all the Drink is out, and they have recover'd their Senses, they all return to their own Homes.

They have Feasting on other Occasions also ; as after a great Council held, Other Feasts and Meals. or any other Meeting ; which they have sometimes only for merriment. The Men constantly drink to one another at Meals, breaking some Word, and reaching out the Cup towards the Person they drink to. They never drink to their Women ; but these constantly stand by and attend them while they are eating ; take the Cup of any one who has drank , throw out the remainder of the Liquor, rinse it, and give it full to another. The Women at all Feasts, and in their own Houses, wait on their Husbands till they have done ; and then go and eat by themselves, or with one another.

The Men, when they are at home, trouble themselves little with any Business ; but that they may not be quite idle, they will be often making them Cups and Baskets, Arrows and Heads for them, Lances, Nets, and the like.

Mr. W A F E R's Description

The Men make also a sort of Pipes or small hollow Bamboes, and sometimes of a single Reed. They cut Notches in it, and blow it strongly, making a whining Noise but without any distinct Notes: And they frequently entertain themselves with such Instruments, as they us'd in their *Pawawing*. They will do any thing to make a Noise which they love much; and they keep every one a Humming at the same time to themselves.

Dancing.

They Hum also when they Dance, which they do many times thirty or forty in Ring, Men only together. They stretch out their Hands, laying them on anothers Shoulders. Then they move gently side-way round in the same Circle; and shake all the Joints of their Bodies with a wrigling Antick Gesture, as they move along the Ring.

They pipe and drum often, even at working times; but their dancing they use chiefly when they get together to make merry. When they have danc'd some time, one or other of the Company goes out of the Ring, jumps about, and plays Antick Tricks throwing and catching his Lance, bending back towards the Ground, and springing forward again, with many other Motions like our Tumblers; but with more Activity than Art: And when one is tired with his Tricks, another steps out; and sometime

wo or three together. As soon as ever 'tis over, they jump into the River, all in a violent Sweat as they are, and there wash themselves clean ; and when they come out of the Water, they stroke it off from their Hair and Bodies with their Hands. A Dancing-bout, if the meeting be large, lasts sometimes a whole Day, seldom less than five or six Hours ; and 'tis usually after having a short drinking Bout : But they don't dance after they have drank very hard.

These, and the hnntings and shooting at a Mark, are their chief Divertisements; for both Men and Boys will be letting fly at anything they see, though for nothing but Exercise or trial of Skill. The Women have Dancings and Merriments by themselves, when their Husbands Pastimes are over; for they never feast nor play together with the Men: But they will drink by themselves till they are fuddled.

The Women take great care of their Husbands when they have made themselves drunk. For when they perceive him in such a Condition that he can bear up no longer, they get one or two more Women to assist them to take him up, and put him into his Hammock ; where as he lies Snoring, they stand by and sprinkle Water on his Body to cool him, washing his Hands, Feet and Face; stroking off that Water with their Hands, as it grows warm, and throwing on fresh,

The Wo-
mens Di-
versions.

I have seen ten or twelve or more, lying thus in their Hammocks after a Feast, and the Women standing by to look after them.

Hunting
Expedi-
tions.

The Men never stir abroad upon the most ordinary Occasion, if it be but just without the Door to make Water, but they take with them some or other of their Weapons, their Bow and Arrow, Lance, Hatchet, or Macheat or Long-knife. Their most frequent Expeditions in time of Peace, are to go a Hunting. For this is their way of supplying themselves with Flesh ; and they go out as often as it fails at home. They sometimes go out a Family or two only by themselves ; , but they have often larger and more solemn Huntings, of a great many in Company together : And there is seldom a Council held, or Feast, but there is some Hunting Match concluded on before they part ; and a time set for every one to appear with their several Necessaries, at the general Rendezvous.

A Hunting Expedition last sometimes 3 or 4, sometimes 10, 12, 17 or 18 Days, according as they meet with the Game, and as the Course is which they steer to find it : For sometimes they wlll range to the Borders, to visit or traffick with their Neighbouring *Indians* : and they will hunt all the way as they go and return. They hunt more or less at all Seasons of the Year ;

ear; never regarding whether their Venison be in Season or not. They take with them one or two Dogs a piece, to beat about; and there go as well Women as Men. When I went with them a Hunting a young VVoman was appointed me to wait on me, and carry my Basket of Provisions.

The VVomen carry in their Baskets, Provisions, Plantains, Bonanoes, Yams, Potatoes and Cassava-roots, ready roasted; but in the Woods, among the ruin'd Plantations, they often meet with green Plantains which they dress there, and with these Roots so that if they go designedly among such Plantations, they carry the less with them. They carry also some parch'd Maiz in Meal or Flower, and some ripe Plantains raw to make *Mislaw* with. This is all their Provision. Every VVoman carries a Calabash; and there are one or two Pipkins among them all. The Men carry Bows and Arrows, a Tamahock or little Axe, and a Machete. All go barefoot, and are often scratch'd in the VVoods, but matter it not. They hunt Pecary, Warree, Quaums, Chicaly-^{The Game.} Chicalees, Corroson's, or any other Beast or Bird they meet with, except Monkeys and Deer. The Fowls, and what will not be so easily reserv'd, they eat presently. They lodge all Night at any place where they happen to be at Sun-set, so it be near a Brook or River,

ver, and on the Nap of the Hill. They hang up their Hammocks between two Trees, and cover themselves with a Plantain-Leaf, for Shelter from Rain, Wind &c. with a Fire all Night by the Hammock. They never hunt after Sun-set ; and begin not again till Sun-rise. Their chief Game are the *Pecary* and *Warree*; neither of which are swift of foot. They go in Doves often 200 or 300 ; so that if the *Indian* come upon them unawares, they usually kill some by Random Shot among them. But else, they are many times a whole Day without getting any ; or so few, considering how many they start, that it seems a great Toil to little purpose. I have seen about a thousand started, in several Doves, when I was a hunting with them ; of which we kill'd but two, as I remember. Sometimes when they are Shot, they carry away the Arrows quite. When the Beast is tir'd, it will stand at a Bay with the Dogs ; which will set him round, lying close, not daring to seize, but snapping at the Buttocks ; and when they see their Master behind a Tree ready to shoot, they all withdraw to avoid the Arrow. As soon as an *Indian* hath shot a *Pecary* or *Warree*, he runs in and Lances them ; then he unbowels them, throwing away the Guts, and cuts them in two a-cross the middle. Then he cuts a piece of Wood sharp at both ends ; sticks

the

e forepart of the Beast at one end, and e hinder part at the other. So each lay-
g his Stick a-cross his Shoulder, they go
the Rendezvous, where they appointed
e Women to be ; after which they carry
eir Meat Home, first Barbecuing it that
ight.

When they take a Beast or Bird, they
erce it with the Lances, or shoot Arrows
to it, to let out the Blood. Then they
quarter it (first cutting off the Head) ; and
it be a *Pecary* they scald off the Hair with ^{Curing} Water ; if a *Warree*, they flea it. From ^{the Meat.}
ome of the Birds they strip the Feathers
nly, from others the Skin also : And this
ot regularly, while the Carcass is whole,
ut piece-meal, after they have dismember'd
; especially in their Journies.

If they intend to preserve any, having
ttle Salt, they erect four forked Sticks eight
r nine Foot asunder, on which they lay
wo parallel Staves that shall be above a
oot from the Ground, and so make a Bar-
becue. A-cross these Staves they lay the
ieces of the Beasts or Birds ; and spread
nderneath a few live Coals, to make
hich they burn a parcel of Wood on pur-
ose ; and turn the same pieces, and renew
his small Fire for three or four Days, or a
Week, till the Meat be as dry as a Chip,
or like our smoak'd Beef. This they do
broad if they kill a great many *Pecary*,
Birds,

Birds, &c. and bring the pieces hom ready dried : And if there be much of the Men help the Women to carry hom the Venison. These pieces will keep great while ; and when the stock is almo out, they go again a Huntimg. They make a Barbecue at home also, heaping up these dried pieces a-cross, and often putting some Embers underneath , to kee them from giving, or growing musty, in that moist Country. From these pieces they cut off bits for use as they wan them.

Their
Cookery;

If they take any parcels of their drie Flesh, or any newly killed, they cut it into small pieces, and throw them into the Pij kin ; putting into it some of the Roots and green Plantains or Bonano's, or any other Eatable, and a great deal of Pepper; stewing all together by a simmering gentle Heat never boiling it. The Vessel stands thus close cover'd for seven or eight Hours ; for 'tis set on very early in the Morning, and they stay till all be brought to Pulp or Mash. This is for set Meals ; for Plantair and Bonano's they eat all Day ; but this set Meal of Flesh they eat but once, about Mid-day only. The Mash they pour ou into a large Earthen Dish or Calabash, setting it on the great Block, which in is every House as a Table, sitting round on littl Blocks as on Stools. But at great Feaste

and man-
ner of
Eating.

large Companies, they make a great
becue, ten, twelve, or twenty Foot long,
more, as the Company is, and broad
portionably: They spread on it three or
four Breadths of Plantain-leaves for a Ta-
-Cloath. Every one has a Calabash of
water standing by him at his Right-Hand,
the Ground. In eating, they dip the
Fore-fingers of the Right-Hand bent
book-wise, and take up therewith out of the
sh, as with a Spoon, as much as they
can, stroking it a-cross into their Mouths. At
every mouthful they dip their Fingers into the
Calabash of Water by their Side, whether
Cleanliness or Cooling, I know not; for
they eat their Meat excessive hot, as well
violently pepper'd. They eat nothing with
this Bread; but when they have a lump of
it (which is rare) at every three or four
mouthfuls they stroke it over their Tongue,
give a Relish, and then lay it down a-
n.

The *Indians*, when they travel, guide them- Their Tra-
ves either by the Sun, when it shines, or by velling.
bearing towards such a determinate Point,
serving the bending of the Trees, accord-
ing as the Wind is. If they are at a loss
in their way, they notch the Barks of Trees,
to see which side is thickest; which is al-
ways the South, or Sunny side; and their
way lies generally through Woods. They
travel also through Swamps, Boggs, Rivers, &c.
where

where there is no sign of a Path, and are often forced to turn aside ; yet will keep the way pretty direct for several Days together clearing their way through Thickets with their Macheats, especially if of hollow Barbboes ; for there is no getting through without it. They swim over Rivers, Men Women and Children, without felling Trees as we did there. But down the River they use either their Canoas, or Bark-Logs made of Light-wood.

Shewing
the Way
and Time
by Signs.

When any enquire the Way of them, we had several times occasion to do in passing and repassing the *Isthmus*, their usual Method of informing them as to the Bearing of Place they enquire after, is by pointing towards it ; and as to the Time in which they may hope to arrive there, by pointing to some part of the Arc the Sun describes in their Hemisphere : For according as the point higher or lower, either to the East or West of the Meridian, they suggest the time of the Day, Morning or Afternoon, which you may hope to arrive at the former, Plantations, or whatever 'tis you enquire after. So the middle distance between the Eastern Limb of the Horizon, and the Meridian, signifies nine a Clock in the Morning ; $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the South-west Arc of the Sun Diurnal Course denotes four in the Afternoon, &c. If the Time they would intimate be not of Hours but Days, they take

their Faces Southward, and describing with their Hand the Arc of the Suns Diurnal course from East to West, when they have brought their Hand to point to the Western horizon, they then bring it to the side of their Head ; and laying down their Head on that side upon it, and shutting their Eyes, interfeit for a moment their being asleep. When repeating the Motion with their hand, and the intervening sleeping times, they make you understand that there will be many sleeping Times or Nights before you arrive at the place you seek.

I observ'd among them no distinction of Weeks, or particular Days, no parting the Day into Hours, or any Portions, otherwise than by this *Pointing* : And when they use it, or any other Sign, yet they speak at the same time, and express their Meaning in their own Language, tho' to Europeans who understand it not. They reckon times past by no Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, but the Moons: For *Lacenta* speaking of the Havock the Spaniards had made to the Westward, intimated 'twas a great many Moons ago.

Their Computation is by Unites and Numbers, and Scores, to an Hundred ; beyond which I have not heard them reckon. To express a Number above this, they take a lock of their Hair, little or great (in proportion to the Number they would intimate.)

Computa-
tion of Time.

Number
and Calen-
dation.

mate) and hold it up in their Hands, sorting it gradually with their Fingers, and shaking it. To express a thing innumerable, they take up all the Hair on one side of the Head, and shake it.

When we went into the South Seas under Captain Sharp, we were in Number about 336, as I remember; and a pretty many of the *Indians* of the *Isthmus* bore us Company in our March. They were willing to take account of our Number as we march'd; so one of the *Indians* sat in the Path, and having a little heap of Maiz grains by him, for every Man of ours that pass'd by him he put one Grain into his Basket. When he had thus taken a great part of our Number, one of our Men in passing by, gave his Basket purposely a Toss, and threw out his Corn, and so spoil'd his Account. This seem'd to displease them. Yet one of them got a little before, and sitting close in the Wood, at a small distance from the narrow Path, which we were to pass one by one, he there took our number in Grains of Maiz. But when he had taken his Account, they were put to it to cast it up: For two or three Days after, in the progress of our March, coming among some of the Southern *Indians*, we saw some twenty or thirty of the grave Men got together, and trying their Skill to compute the Grains in the Basket; which when

hen they had laid upon a Plantain-leaf, veral of them indeavour'd to tell one af-
r another : But when they could tell no
rther, (the number probably exceeding
eir Arithmetick) and seem'd to grow ve-
hot, and earnest in their Debates about
; one of them started up, and sorting out
Lock of his Hair with his Fingers and
aking it, seem'd to intimate the Number
be great and unknown ; and so put an
d to the Dispute. But one of them came
er us, and enquir'd our Number in bro-
n Spanish.

Their Capital Numbers, *One, Two, Three,*
ey name thus :

1. *Conjugo.*
2. *Poquah.*
3. *Panquah.*
4. *Pakequah.*
5. *Eterrah.*
6. *Indricah.*
7. *Coogolah.*
8. *Paukopah.*
9. *Pakekopah.*
10. *Anivego.*
11. *Anivego Conjugo.*
12. *Anivego Poquah.*
13. *Anivego Panquah, &c.*
20. *Toola Boguah.*
40. *Toola Guannah.*

And so on to 100.

Numefal
Names:

L

Under

Under ten they content themselves with naming the particular Number at once, which they do readily. But at the same time that they name *Anivego*, or ten, they clap together their expanded Hands. And for 11, 12, 13, &c. to twenty they clap together their Hands, and say *Anivego*; and then separating them, they strike in order their Fingers of the Left-hand, one by one, with the Fore-finger of the Right, saying *Anivego Conjugo*, *Anivego Poqua*, *Anivego Panqua*, &c. to the number they would express, if under twenty.

When they would express twenty, they clap their Hands twice, (once at every ten) and say *Toola Boguah*. *Toola* seems to signify the same with them, as *Score* with us. For 21, they say *Toola Bogua Conjugo*; 22, *Toola Bogua Poqua*, &c. To express 30, they clap their Hands thrice, and say *Toola Bogua Anivego*, (Twenty and Ten) for 31, *Toola Bogua Anivego Conjugo*, (Twenty and Eleven), and so on to 40; when again they clap their Hands four times, and say *Toola guannah*, implying another Score 41, *Toola guannah Conjugo*, &c. 50, *Toola guannah Anivego*, (Two Score and Ten;) 51, *Toola guannah Anivego Conjugo*, (Two Scores and Eleven), &c. The Name of the other Scores to 100, I know not; and there are few of them can reckon so far: For while I was among them, I was Industrious to learn

arn their Numbers, and 'twas a Diversion had with them ; for they liked well my ying to imitate them ; and wold be ery merry upon it : But 'twas not every he could readily carry me much far-
er than I have now reckoned, or set me ght if I was out.

Their way of Reckoning thus from ore to Score, is no more than what our d *English* way was : But there saying in- ^{Reckon-} Scores
ead of 31, 32. One Score and Eleven, ne Score and Twelve, is much like the igh-Landers of Scotland and Ireland , reckoning Eleven and Twenty, Twelve and Twenty, &c. So for 53. the High- anders say Thirteen and Twoscore, as the arien Indians would, Two Score and thirteen, only changing the Place. In y Youth I was well acquainted with the igh-Land, or Primitive Irish Language ; both asjt is spoken in the North of Ireland, articularly at the *Navan* upon the *Boyne*, and about the Town of *Virgini* upon *Lough ammer* in the Barony of *Castle Raghen*, in e County of *Cavan* ; and also in the igh-Lands of Scotland, where I have ren up and down in several Places. Their ay of Reekoning may be a Curiosity to me ; for which Reason I have here in-
rted a Table of it ; spelt not according the Orthography, but the Pronunciation.

Irish and
Scotch
Highland-
ers Num-
bers.

1. Hean.
2. Dō.
3. Tree.
4. Caher.
5. Cooig.
6. Shae.
7. Shaucht.
8. Oacht.
9. Nnye.
10. Deh.
11. Heanegg.
12. Dōeegg.
13. Treeddeegg.
14. Caherdeegg.
15. Cooigdeegg.
16. Shaedeegg.
17. Shauchtdeegg.
18. Oachtdeegg.
19. Nnyedeegg.
20. Feh. A Score.
21. Hean augus feh.
[ausfeh; augus signifies and.]
22. Dā augus feh. Two and a Score.
23. Tree augus feh. Three, &c.
30. Deh augus feh. Ten and a Score.
31. Heaneegg augus feh.. Eleven and
[Score]
32. Dōeegg augus. feh
40. Yoyiht.
41. Hean augus th' yoyiht.
43. Dō augus th' yoyiht.

50. D

- 50. *Deb angus th' yoyiht.*
- 51. *Heaneegg th' yoyiht.*
- 52. *Dæeegg angus th' yoyiht.*
- 60. *Tree fehth.*
- 61. *Hean augus Tree fehth.*
- 70. *Deb augus Tree fehth.*
- 80. *Careh-fehth.*
- 90. *Deb augus Careh-fehth.*
- 100. *Cooig fehth ; or Caed, a Hundred.*
- 200. *Oythead.*
- 1000. *Meelah.*
- 50000. *Meelioon.*

My Knowledge of the *High-Land Lan-* ^{*Indian*} *ge made me the more capable of learn-* ^{*Pronun-*} *the *Darien Indians* Language, when I* ^{*ciation*} *among them. For there is some Af-* ^{*compar'd*} *ty, not in the signification of the Words* ^{*with theirs.*} *each Language, but in the Pronunciation,* *which I could easily intimate ; both being* *broken pretty much in the Throat, with fre-* *quent Aspirates, and much the same sharp* *circumflex Tang or Cant. I learned a* *great deal of the *Darien* Language in a* *month's Conversation with them ; for I was* *always asking what they call this and that :* *And *Lacenta* was continually talking with* *me ; who spake also a few Words of bro-* *Spanish. I took no care to retain any* *of the *Indians* Language ; but some few* *words that I still remember, I have here put* *Specimen,*

Indian
Words.*Tautah*, Father.*Naunah*, Mother.*Poonah*, Woman.*Roopah*, Brother.*Bidama soquah Roopoh?* How do you Brother?*Neenah*, a Girl.*Nee*, the Moon.*Chaunah*, Go.*Chaunah Weemacah*; Make haste, run.*Shennorung*; big, a great Thing.*Eechah*, ugly.*Paecha*, foh! ugly!*Eechah Malooquah*, (an Expression of dislike)*Cotchah*, Sleep.*Caupah*, a Hammock,*Cotchah Caupah?* Will you go sleep in Hammock?*Pa ponah eetah Coupah?* Woman ha you got the Hammock?*Doolah*, Water.*Doolah Copah?* Will you drink Water?*Chicha-Copah*, Maiz-Drink.*Mamaubah*, Fine.*Cah*, Pepper.*Aupah eenah?* What do you call this?

Mr. Wafer's, Voyages, &c.

Having thus gone over the *Isthmus*, The Relation and made such Observations about it as occurr'd to me, I shall now resume the Voyage continued of my Voyage, which I broke in the South Sea, at Realeja on the Coast of Mexico, where I parted with Mr. Dampier, ^{See p. 34.} ^{Harbour} of Realeja after my second being with him in those seas. Captain Swan in the *Cygnet*, was going to the Westward; and Mr. Dampier, chose to go with him. I staid with Captain Davis in the *Batchelors Delight*; and was for going again to the Southward.

So we left them in the Harbour of Realeja, when we set out Aug. 27. 1685. with three other Vessels in our Company. But our Men growing very sick when we were put out to Sea, we soon put into the Gulph of Amapalla. There we lay several weeks at a small Island, on which we built huts for our sick Men, whom we put ashore. In our 4 small Ships, we had then above 130 sick of the Spotted Fever, many of whom died: Yet tho' I attended them every Day, I thank God I escap'd the Infection. But 'tis not my Intention to particu-

larize as to all the Places or Occurrences we met with; for I kept no Journal: But some such Things as I took more particular notice of, and thought worth remarking I shall briefly speak of as I go along.

Being in great want of Provision while we lay here, we went ashore, in order to supply our Necessities at a Beef-Estantion on the Continent, at the South of the Cod of the Bay, which lay from the Landing place about three Miles. In our way we were forced to pass a hot River in an open Savannah, although we made some difficulty at it by Reason of its Heat. This River issued out from under a Hill: But it was no Vulcan, tho' there are several on this Coast. I had the Curiosity to wade up the Stream as far as I had Day-light to guide me: The Water was clear and shallow but the Streams under the Hill were like those of a Boiling Pot, and my Hair was wet with them. The River without the Hill reek'd for a great way. Many of our Men who had the Itch bath'd themselves here, and growing well soon after, they imputed it to the Sulphurousness, or other Virtue of this Water. In this place are a Multitude of *Wolves*, which are the boldest that ever I met with: for they would come so near, as to be almost ready to pull the Flesh out of our Hands: Yet we durst not shoot them for fear the noise of our

Fierce
Wolves,

Guns

Guns should call more to their Assistance ; and we went but stragling up and down.

Our Men being tolerably well recover'd, stood away to the Southward, and came to the Island *Cocos*, in 5 Deg. 15 Min. N. I. *Cocos*, Lat. 'Tis so called from its Coco-Nuts, wherewith 'tis plentifully stor'd. Tis but a small Island, yet a very pleasant one : For a pleasant he middle of the Island is a steep Hill, sur- Place. bounded all about with a Plain, declining to the Sea. This Plain, and particularly the Valley where you go ashore, is thick set with Coco-nut Trees, which flourish here very finely, it being a rich and fruitful oil. They grow also on the Skirts of the Hilly Ground in the middle of the Isle, and scattering in Spots upon the sides of it, very pleasantly. But that which contributes most to the Pleasure of the Place is, that a great many Springs of clear and sweet Water rising to the top of the Hill, are there gathered as in a deep large Bason or Pond, the Top subsiding inwards quite round ; and the Water having by this means no Channel whereby to flow along, is in a Brook or River, it overflows the Verge of its Bason in several Places, and runs trickling down in many pretty Streams. In some places of its overflowirg, the rocky Sides of the Hill being more than perpendicular, and hanging over the Plain beneath,

neath, the Water pours down in a Cata-
Arched ract, as out of a Bucket, so as to leave-
Cataracts, Space dry under the Spout, and form a
kind of Arch of Water; which together
with the advantage of the Prospect, the
near adjoining Coco-nut Trees, and the
freshness which the falling Water give
the Air in this hot Climate, makes it a ve-
ry charming Place, and delightful to seve-
ral of the Senses at once.

Our Men were very much pleas'd with
the Entertainment this Island afforded them.
And they also fill'd here all their Water-Casks
for here is excellent fresh Water in the Ri-
vulet, which those little Cataracts form
below in the Plain, and the Ship lay
just at its Outlet into the Sea, where
there was very good Riding: So that 'tis
as Commodious a Watering-place as any
have met with.

Nor did we spare the Coco-nuts, eating
what we would, and drinking the Milk
and carry several Hundreds of them on
board. Some or other of our Men went
ashore every Day: And one day among
the rest, being minded to make themselves
very merry, they went ashore and cut down
a great many Coco-trees; from which they
gather'd the Fruit, and drew about twenty
Gallons of the Milk. Then they all sat
down and drank Healths to the King,
Queen, &c. They drank an excessive
quan-

quantity ; yet it did not end in Drunkenness : But however, that sort of Liquor had so Numb'd their Nerves, that chilled and benumb'd their Nerves, that they could neither go nor stand : Nor could they return on board the Ship, without the Help of those who had not been Partakers in the Frolick : Nor did they recover it under four or five Days time.

From hence we stood on still to the South, I. *Gallapago's* and came to one of the *Gallapago-Islands*, *pago's* lying under the Line. Upon one of these Islands we found a great many very large Land-Tortoise, of that sort which we us'd to call *Hecate*. Upon this Island is no Water to be found, but in one place, whither I observ'd these Animals frequently go to drink ; but they go not into the Water.

At this Island there was but one Watering-place, and there we Careen'd our Ship. Hither many Turtle-Doves and other Birds resorted for Water ; which were at first so familiar with us, that they would light upon our Heads and Arms ; insomuch that for several Days we maintained the Ships Company with them : But in a little time they began to be so shy, that we could kill none but what we shot. Here are also *Guano's* *Guano's* very plentiful, which are very good Food. There grows a sort of Wood in this Isle very sweet in smell. 'Tis but a low Tree, not shrubby, but like a Pear-tree, tho'

though thicker ; and full of very sweet Gum. While we lay here at the *Gallapago's*, we took in at one of the Islands there 500 Packs of Flower, which we had formerly left there upon the Rocks ; but the Turtle-Doves had devoured a great deal of the Flower, for the Bags lay expos'd to the Air.

Flower
left there.

Cruising
on the
Coast of
Peru.

Monkeys
and Oy-
sters at
Gorgonia.

La Nasca
Wine.

When we left the *Gallapago's* we went cruising up and down about several of the Islands and Coasts of Peru ; the particulars of which I shall not trouble the Reader with. We had Engagements at *Guvra*, *Guacha*, and *Pisca* ; and the two last very sharp ones, yet we took the Towns. There was with us then in Company Captain *Knight* only ; for the other two Vessels that came with us from *Amapalla*, had left us at the Island *Cocos*. 'Twas July 1686. when we were at *Pisca*, and Capt. *Knight* and we kept Company almost all that Year.

Among other Places we were at the Island *Gorgonia*, where we clean'd ; and I took notice of several Monkeys there who lived partly upon Oysters, which they got out of the Sea at low Water. Their way was to take up an Oyster, and lay it upon a Stone, and with another Stone to keep beating of it till they had broke the Shell in pieces.

We were together also at *La Nasca*, which is a small Port, in the Lat. of 15° S. It affords abundance of rich, strong Wine, (as *Pisca* and other Places on that Coast

Coast also do) tasted much like that of *Madera*. 'Tis brought down out of the Country to this Port, to be shipt for *Lima*, *Panama*, or other Places. It lies here sometimes many Years stopt up in Jars of about eight Gallons apiece : But the Jars are under no Shelter, but stand expos'd to the hot scorching Sun ; being plac'd along the Bay, and between the Rocks, every Merchant having his own Mark'd. We took in store of this Wine.

We were also together at *Coquimbo*, a large Town with nine Churches in it, lying in about 29 S. Lat. Here we landed upon deep Sand, in a large Bay, which had a small River that ran through the Country, and made its way out three Mile below the Town. In this River the *Spaniards* get Gold higher up in the Country ; and the ^{Its Gold} Sands of the River by the Sea, as well as ^{River} the whole Bay, are all bespangled with Particles of Gold ; insomuch that as we travelled along the Sandy Bays ; our People were covered with a fine Gold Dust ; but too fine for any thing else ; for it would be an endless work to pick it up. This observation I have made in some other places along the Coast, where any of these Gold Rivers make their way into the sea through Sandy Bays ; for there the sand is in a manner gilded by them : But all that is worth looking after is up near the

the Rivers Head, or towards the Mountain they fall from, where the weightier Grains lodge ; for none but this meer Dust of it is wash'd down to the Sea.

I. John
Fernando.

We went after this to the Island of *John Fernando*, where we Careen'd ; and there Captain *Knight* left us, making the best of his way round *Terra del Fuego* to the *West-Indies*. But we were for Coasting it back again toward the Line ; having with us a Bark we had taken off *Pisca*.

II. Mocha.

Going off therefore from *John Fernando's* we stood yet further South in going over to the Continent, to the Latitude of 39 S. as well to gain a Wind as to have the more of the Coast before us. We fell in first with the Island of *Mocha*, which lies in about 38 Deg. 20 Min. S. and wanting Water and Provision we came to an Anchor and put ashore there, about the middle of *December*, 1686. and stay'd five or six Days. Here we were very well relieved, for the Island afforded both Water and fresh Provision for our Men, all the time we stay'd. The Land is very low and flat, and upon the Sea-coast sandy ; but the middle Ground is good Mould, and produces Maiz and other Wheat, Barly, with variety of Fruits, &c. Here were several Houses belonging to the *Spanish Indians*, which were very well stor'd with Dunghil-Fowl. They have here also several Horses : But that which is most worthy

orthy of Note, is a sort of Sheep they have, ^{Its Sheep.} which the Inhabitants call *Cornera de Ter-*

This Creature is about four Foot and half high at the Back, and a very stately Beast. These Sheep are so Tame, that we frequently used to Bridle one of them, upon whose Back two of the lustiest Men could ride at once round the Island, to give the rest to the Fold. His ordinary Pace is either an Amble or a good Hand-allop; nor does he care for going any other Pace, during the time his Rider is upon his Back. His Mouth is like that of a Mare; and the Hair-lip above opens as well as the Main-lips, when he bites the Grass, which he does very near. His Head is much like an *Antelope*, but they had no Horns when we were there; yet we found very large Horns, much twisted, in the form of a Snail-shell, which we suppos'd they had shed: They lay many of them scatter'd upon the Sandy Bays. His Ears resemble those of an Ass, his Neck small, and resembling a Cammels. He carries his Head bending, and very stately, like a Swan; is full-chested like a Horse, and has his Loyns much like a well-shap'd Grey-hound. His Buttocks resemble those of a full-grown Deer, and he has much such a Tail. He is Cloven-footed like a Sheep, but on the inside of each Foot has a large Claw, bigger than ones Finger, but sharp

sharp, and resembling those of an Eagle. The Claws stand about two Inches above the division of the Hoof ; and they serve him in climbing Rocks, holding fast by whatever they bear against. His Flesh eats as like Mutton as can be : He bears Wool of twelve or fourteen Inches long upon the Belly ; but 'tis shorter on the Back, shaggy, and but inclining to a Curl. 'Tis an innocent and very serviceable Beast, fit for any Drudgery. Of these we kill'd forty three ; out of the Maw of one of which I took thirteen Bezoar-stones, of which some were ragged and of several Forms ; some long, resembling Coral ; some round, and some Oval but all Green when taken out of the Maw. Yet by long keeping they turn'd of an Ash-colour ; and I have some of them now by me.

The Spaniards told us, That these Creatures are extraordinarily serviceable to them at the Mines of *Potosi*, (which lie a great way up in the Country,) in bringing the Silver from thence to the Cities that lie toward the Sea ; between which Cities and the Mines are such cragged Ways and dangerous Precipices, that it were almost impossible for any Man, or any other Beast to carry it. But these Sheep being laden, and led to the Precipices, their Master leaves them there to themselves for above sixteen Leagues ; and never meets them till he himself has

has also fetch'd a Compass about 57 Leagues round. This their sureness of Foot consists solely in their aforesaid Claws, by which they hold themselves so fast upon the least Footing, that they can go where no other Beast can. The *Spaniards* also inform'd us, That at a City they named, which has no Water within a League of it, these Beasts, being bred up to it, were wont to be laden with two Jars, like Panniers, upon their Backs, and away they would go, without Guide or Driver; and when they came to the River, would lye down and rowl themselves in the Water until both the Jars were full; and then of their own accord, would return home with their Water. The *Spaniards* added, That this Creature will not nor can be forc'd to work after Day-light: And we found them obstinate enough; for when once lain down, no Beating should make them rise; but they would lie and make a whining or groaning, though they were not tir'd, being but newly taken up.

We went from *Mocha* to the Continent, and kept sailing and touching along the Coast of *Chili*, often sending our Canoas ashore; till we came to *Copayapo*, in the R. of *Copayapo*. Lat. of about 26 S. We wanted Water, and so put ashore to see if we could find the River that bears the Name of the River of *Copayapo*. As soon as we came ashore

M. we

we ascended a Hill, in hopes to descry that River from the top thercof ; but contrary to our Expectation, when we came to the top, we had yet another steep and very high Hill to climb, and another after that; insomuch that before we reach'd the utmost heighth, I fainted for want of Water : But refreshing my self with that of my own, I at last came to the top of the third Mountain, where we sat down and rested our selves under the shade of a vast craggy Rock. The Place where we sate was co-
Sea-shells
on the tops
of Hills: ver'd wirh Sand and Sea-shells of divers Shapes and Forms ; tho' indeed, which I
No Shell-
fish on the
Coast. wonder'd at, there were no Shell-fish on the Shores all along this whole Coast. I have landed at many Places of it, but could never find any. When we had rested our selves in this Place, which was as near as we could compute 8 Miles from the Sea, and at least a Mile in perpendicular above it, we looked round us to see for the River; but to our great Grief could discover none. All this Land, as well high as low Ground, is cover'd with Sand and Sea-shells, many of which are of the Shape of a Scallop-shell ; and these in vast quantities, in some Places, especially at the Feet of the Rocks, from whence they are crumbled and driven down by the Winds : For in the very Mass of the Stones of Rocks there were, as I remember, of the very same sorts of Shells

Shells. We were told by the *Spaniards*, That at one time of the Year, the Sun melting the Snow that lies upon the top of Mountains that are a great way up in the Country, makes the River that we looked for overflow. It may as well possibly be from Rains falling on these Mountains far within Land ; for I never knew it Rain on all the Sea-Coast of *Chili* and *Pe-No Rain ru* ; but we could see Clouds hovering over the Tops of the Mountains within Land, as we sail'd along the Coast : And once at *Arica* we could not see the Mountain's pecked Top for Clouds that hung about it ; though at another time we saw it plain enough ; the Rains then probably, being gone off from the Hill-Country : But as for *Arica* it self and its Neighbouring Sea-Coast, we were told by old *Spaniards*, Inhabitants there, that they never had any Rain. I have also been at one time of the Year ashore at the River of *Ylo*, but could find little or no Water : Yet at another time of the Year there was Water enough ; although I never knew of any Rain on that Coast, and the *Spaniards* told us, it never rain'd there, unless far within Land : Yet they have very great Dews. At *Copa-yapo* the Coast is barren and desolate, and so on each side all along both *Chili* and *Peru* ; nothing is to be seen but bare Sands, and naked Rocks, unless in a Valley now
M 2 and

and then : No Trees, Herbs, or other green Thing. Nor did we see any sort of Fowl, nor Beast or other living Creature : No People, nor sign of any ; unless here and there a poor Town or Village, at as sorry a Port, with scarce Water enough, at most of them, to admit a Cock-boat, & unless at a Flood : Else little or no Water, nor any Thing for Accomodation or Use.

Getting no Water at *Copayapo*, we were forc'd to put to Sea again, and stood along the Coast to *Arica*, which is a Town of *Peru*, handsomely seated in the bending of that Coast, in the Lat. of between 18 and 19 S. Hither the Silver of *Potosi* is brought down to be shipt off for *Panama*, for the Harbour is tolerably good, having a Road made with a little Island lying before it, breaking the Swell of the Sea, which is here very great and continually rowling in upon the Shore, though smooth as the Surface of a River, here being little or no Wind to curl the Waves. It dashes so violent against the Shore, which is all along a high bold Coast, though nothing so high as the Mountains far within Land, that there is scarce any Landing hereabouts but just at *Arica* it self. There is a little River which *Arica* stands upon, and we would have taken in Water there ; but there was no getting at any fresh, for its Outlet was among little craggy Rocks, and the Sea-water dash'd in

Arica,
the Port
for the
Mines of
Potosi.

The An-
des

among

among it. We landed here, and ransack'd the Place, meeting with little or no Resistance ; we got a few Hogs and Poultry, Sugar and Wine ; and saw a whole House full of *Jesuits* Bark, as I have said already p. 99. I was here also formerly with Captain *Sharp*, when we had so smart an Engagement that we lost a great number of our Men ; and every one of our Surgeons was kill'd beside my self, who was then left to guard the Canoas.

We went hence a little further to Lee-R.*Ylo*: ward, and water'd at the River *Ylo*, where we got Oil-Olive, Figs, and Sugar, with several Fruits ; all which grow there very plentiful. There is an Oil-work, and two or three Sugar-works. There are extraordinary good Oranges, of the *China* sort. 'Tis the finest Valley I have seen on all the ^{A fine} Valley. Coast of *Peru* ; very fertile and well furnish'd with a multitude of Vegetables : Though it has no moisture but that of the little River, (which they carry winding up and down among their Grounds in Artificial Channels) and the great Dew which falls every Night. The Valley is the pleasanter ; and so are all those of *Peru* and *Chili*, for the dismal barren Mountains that lies all about, and serve as Foil to them : They are mostly sandy or black Rocks, like Cinders or Iron-stones for Colour.

In sailing along upon this Coast we were sometimes put to it for Food as well as Water ; and once were so Hunger-pinched, that meeting vwith some Sea-crabs on the Coast, one of our Men, Mr. *Smallbones*, eat them ravy, and even Sea-vveeds : But others of us, vvhose Stomachs vvould not serve for that Food, looking about found a lean gall'd Horse grasing in a little Spot at the foot of the Hill ; vvhich vve presently kill'd, cut in pieces, and making a Fire with Sea-vveeds, eat the Flesh vvhile 'twas hardly vvarm, leaving none, but carrying the very Guts aboard.

Vermejo.

Dead
Bodies in
great
Numbers.

I shall not pursue all my Coasting along this Shore vwith Captain *Davis* ; but tvvo particulars more I must not omit : The one is, That vve put ashore at *Vermejo*, in 10 Deg. S. Lat. There vve landed about 30 Men (of vvhom I vvas one) to see for Water, or any other Refreshment that vve vvanted. After vve vvere landed, vve marched about four Miles up a Sandy Bay ; all vvhich vve found covered vwith the Bodies of Men, Women and Children vvhich lay so thick, that a Man might if he vvould, have vwalked half a Mile and never trod a Step off a dead Human Body. These Bodies to appearance, seem'd as if they had not been above a vveek dead ; but if you handled them, they pro-

ved

ed as dry and light as a Spunge or piece
of Cork. After we had been some time a-
shore we espyed a Smoak ; and making up
to it, found an old Man, a *Spanish Indian*,
who was ranging along the Sea-side, to find
some dried Sea-weeds, to dress some Fish
which his Company had caught ; for he be-
longed to a Fishing Boat hard by. We
asked him many Questions, in *Spanish*,
about the Place, and how those dead Bo-
dies came there ? To which he returned
no answer, That in his Father's time the
soil there, which now yielded nothing,
was green, well-cultivated and fruitful :
that the City of *Wormia* had been well
inhabited with *Indians* : And that they
were so numerous, that they could have
anded a Fish, from Hand to Hand, 20
leagues from the Sea, until it had come
to the King or *Yanca*'s Hand : That the River
was very deep, and the Current strong :
and that the Reason of those dead Bodies
was, That when the *Spaniards* came, and
lock'd up and lay'd Siege to the City, the
Indians rather than lie at the *Spaniards*
Mercy, dug Holes in the Sand, and buried
themselves alive. The Men as they now
are, have with them their broken Bows ;
and the Women their Spinning-vvheels,
and Distaffs vvith Cotton-yarn upon them.
Of these dead Bodies I brought on board
a Boy of about nine or ten Years of Age,

vvith an intent to bring him home for *England*: But was frustrated of my purpos by the Sailors; vvhho having a foolish Conceit, that the Compass vvould not travers aright, so long as any dead Body vva on board, threvv him over-board, to my great Vexation.

This Place is a deep sandy Ground, a little Hills and Valleys of Sand. Tis like the rest of this part of *Peru*, without Rain; but it has Devvs, and there vva the Channel of a small River; yet tvva dry vvhjen vve vvere there.

Santa.

Ships cast
far ashore
by an
Earth-
quake.

The other Particular I vvould speak of is of our touching at a Place called *Santa* a small Town in the Lat. of 8 Deg. 40 Min. S. Here I went ashore, and so up to the Town, which was three Miles or thereabouts from the Sea. In our way to the Town we cross'd a small Hill; and in a Valley between the Hill and the Town we saw three small Ships of about sixty or a hundred Tuns apiece lodg'd there, and very ruinous. It caused in us great Admiration, and we were puzzled to think how those Ships could come there: But proceeding toward the Town, we saw an *Indian*, whom we called, and he at the first Motion came to us. We asked him several Questions, and among the rest, how those Ships came there? He told us, That about

bout nine Years before, these three Ships were riding at Anchor in the Bay, which is an open place, about five or six Leagues from Point to Point ; and that an Earthquake came, and carried the Water out of sight ; which stayed away twenty four Hours, and then came in again, tumbling and rowling with such violence, that it carried these Ships over the Town, which then stood on the Hill which we came over, and lodged them there ; and that it destroyed the Country for a considerable way along the Coast. This Report when we came to the Town, was confirmed to us by the Parish-Priest, and many other Inhabitants of the Town.

We continued thus rambling about to little purpose, sometimes at Sea, and sometimes ashore ; till having spent much time, and visited many Places, we were got again to the *Gallapago's*, under the Line ^{I. Galla-} and were then resolved to make the best ^{Tago's.} of our Way out of these Seas.

Accordingly we went thence again for the southward, intending to touch no where till we come to the Island of *John Fernan-*
do. In our way thither, about four a Clock in the Morning, when we were in the Lat. of 12 Deg. 30 Min. S. and about 150 Leagues from the Main of *America*, our Ship and Bark felt a terrible Shock ; which put our Men into a such a Consternation, that they could

Earth-
quake felt
at Sea.

could hardly tell where they vvere, or what to think ; but every one began to prepare for Death. And indeed the shock was so sudden and violent, that vve too it for granted the Ship had struck upon a Rock : But when the Amazement was a little over, vve cast the Lead, and sounded, but found no Ground ; so that after Consultation, vve concluded it must certainly be some Earthquake. The suddenness of this Shock made the Guns of the Ship leap in their Carriages, and several of the Men vvere shaken out of their Hammocks. Captain *Davis*, vwho lay vwith his Head over a Gun, vvas throwvn out of his Cabin. The Sea, vwhich ordinarily look Green, seem'd then of a whitish Colour and the Water vwhich vve took up in Buckets for the Ships use, vve found to be little mixed vwith Sand. This at first mad us think there vwas some Spit of Sand but when we had sounded, it confirmed our Opinion of the Earthquake. Some time after we heard News, That at that very time there was an Earthquake at *Callao* which is the Road for *Lima* ; and that the Sea ebbed so far from the Shore, that on a sudden there was no Water to be seen : And that after it had been away a considerable time, it returned in rowling Mountains of Water , which carried the Ships in the Road of *Callao* a League up into

Earth-
quake at
Callao by
Lima.

the Country, overflowed the City of *Lao*, though it stood upon a Hill, together with the Fort, and drowned Man and Beast for 50 Leagues along Shore ; do-
Mischief even at *Lima*, though six Miles
hin Land from the Town of *Callao*.
is seems to have been much such an-
er Earthquake as that, the Effects of
ich we saw at *Santa*.

Having recover'd our Fright, we kept on New
the Southward. We steer'd South and ^{Land dis-}
East, half Easterly, until we came to
Latitude of 27 Deg. 20 Min. S. when
out two Hours before Day, we fell in
with a small, low, sandy Island, and heard
reat roaring noise, like that of the Sea
ating upon the Shore, right a-head of the
p. Whereupon the Sailors, fearing to
foul upon the Shore before Day, desi-
the Captain to put the Ship about, and
stand off till Day appear'd ; to which the
ptain gave his consent. So we plied off
Day, and then stood in again with the
nd ; which proved to be a small flat I-
nd, without the guard of any Rocks.
e stood in within a quarter of a Mile
the Shore, and could see it plainly ; for
was a clear Morning, not foggy nor ha-
. To the Westward, about 12 Leagues
Judgment, we saw a range of high
nd, which we took to be Islands, for
ere were several Partitions in the Pro-
spect.

spe&t. This Land seem'd to reach ab
fourteen or sixteen Leagues in a Range,
there came thence great Flocks of Fo
I, and many more of our Men, would h
made this Land, and have gone ashore at
but the Captain would not permit us. T
small Island bears from *Capayapo* almost
East five hundred Leagues ; and from
Gallapago's, under the Line, six hund
Leagues.

I. Mocha
laid waste;
When we were arriv'd again at *John F
ernando's*, which was at the latter end of
Year 1687. we clean'd our Ship there, P
ving quitted our Bark, and stood over
the Main ; intending to get some of t
Sheep of *Mocha*, for our Voyage rou
Terra del Fuego. But when we came ther
the *Spaniards* had wholly destroyed, or ca
ried away the Sheep, Horses, and all oth
living Creatures. We went then to *San
Maria*, an Island in 37 Deg. S. in expect
tion of fresh Provision ; but this Island w
likewise destroy'd : So we were forc'd to co
tent our selves with such Provision as we ha
brought from the *Gallapago's* ; which we
chiefly Flower, Maiz, Hecatee, or Land-To
toise salted, and the Fat of it tried, or mac
into Lard or Oil, of which we got there si
ty Jars. The *Spaniards* had set Dogs a
shore at *John Fernando's*, also, to destro
the Goats there, that we might fail of Pro
vision : But we were content with killin
ther

I. Santa
Maria
also,

and *John
Fernando's*.

re no more than we eat presently ; not
bting but we should have found Sheep
ugh at *Mocha*, to victual the Ship.

Three or Four of our Men having lost
Money they had at Play, and being un-
ing to return out of these Seas as poor as
y came, would needs stay behind at <sup>Some stay
ashore at
John Fer-
nando's.</sup>
John Fernando's, in expectation of some
er Privateers coming thither. We gave
in a small Canoa, a Porridge-pot, Axes,
cheats, Maiz, and other Necessaries. I
rn since that they planted some of the
iz, and tam'd some of the Goats, and
d on Fish and Fowls ; of which there
one sort Grey, and about the size of a
ll Pullet, that makes Burrows in the
ound like a Rabbit ; lodging there in
Night, and going out to catch Fish in
Day : For 'tis a Water-Fowl, and eats
ittle fishy, yet pretty well tasted after a
le burying. I heard also that these
n were taken by a Privateer-Vessel which
ne thither a Year or two after ; and
t one of them is since come to Eng-
l.

We were now standing out to Sea again,
double *Terra del Fuego* : We were in a ^{Terra del}
rible Storm for about three Weeks be- ^{Fuego.}
fore we came off Cape *Horn* : We did not <sup>A Storm.
C. Horn.</sup>
Cape *Horn*, being a great way to the
uth of it, and in the Lat. of 62 Deg.
Min, S. nor did we well know what
Course

Course to steer, having but very indiffer Seamen aboard. It was now about heighth of Summer here ; for I remember upon *Christmas* day, 1687. we were clear of the Storm, and in the Latitude mention'd, off Cape *Horn*. Running he to the Northward again, being now out of the South Sea, we met several Islands of Ice ; which at first seem'd to be Land. Some of them seemed a Lea or two in length, and some not above half a Mile. The biggest seem'd, as sail'd by them, which we did before Wind for several Days, to be about four five hundred Foot high. We sounded n them, but found no Ground ; so that may reasonably be concluded they w afloat ; and perhaps reached as deep into Water, as their heighth was above it. I saw no such Island of Ice as I went in the South Sea with Mr. *Dampier* ; neit did I ever hear that Capt. *Sharp* met w any in his return out of that Sea. Th Islands appear'd to us so plain at Nig that we could easily see how to steer cle of them : But there were some which under Water, which we could not possil shun, but sometimes they would shake a Ship : Yet they never did us much Da age. From these Hills of Ice came ve cold Blasts of Wind ; insomuch that c

Islands of
Ice.

n, newly coming out of a hot Coun-
try could hardly endure the Deck.

In all our Passage round *Terra del Fuego*,
the weather was so stormy for three Weeks,
that we lay to the Southward of Cape *Horn*,
the Sun and Stars so obscur'd, that we
could take no Observation of our Lat. yet,
our Reckoning, we were in very near
Deg. S. Lat. which is the farthest to
South that any *European*, probably,
yet was, and perhaps any Man. When
we were in Lat. 62. Deg. 30 Min. we be-
gan to think of shifting our Course to the
Southward again, toward the *Aethiopick*
Atlantick Seas; and we soon brought
ourselves to stand E. N. E. and E. and by
and kept much those Courses for a
great way. In our Passage we had allow'd
three Points Westerly Variation: But
when we came to have a good Observati- Misreck-
on we found that we had gone to the East- oning the
ward, making our way E. and by S. We
therefore that we had mistaken the
Variation of the Compass, so that we
concluded the Variation to be Easterly,
and steer'd away N. N. E. and N. E. and
N.

By this means, when we came into the
latitude of the River of *Plate*, along
which we intended to run, we reckon'd
ourselves to be about 100 Leagues off
the land; and stood directly for the Shore,

not doubting but we should find it at distance. But we were then really hundred Leagues off ; and having run so hundreds of Leagues to the West in same Latitude, and yet finding no Land our Men were out of Heart, fearing were still in a wrong Course, and be all in danger of perishing at Sea, throu want of Provisions ; having little Food and less Water. It pleas'd God, during t
 A season-
 able Rain. Exigence, to send us a Days Rain, wh fell very plentiful ; and we sav'd of it veral Casks of Water, which was a great Refreshment to us, and made our Men pluck up their Hearts for some time. Having run 450 Leagues in this Latitude and still finding no Land, which they had expected to have seen in 100, this bred fresh Commotion, and we had like to have been altogether by the Ears upon it. The greatest part were for changing the Course which they thought must needs be wrong. But Captain *Davis*, and Mr. *Knott* Master, begg'd of them for God's sake to keep the same Course two Days long which they did, though we had but a small Wind : And in that time a Flight of Lizards and other Insects coming off with a Flux of Wind from the West, assur'd us there was Land there, not far off. Had not providentially hapned, we should have chang'd our Course, for the Men would

Deliver-
 ance from
 a Danger
 of perish-
 ing at
 Sea.

not be persuaded to the contrary ; for a great many of them were so ignorant, that they would not be persuaded but that they were in the *South Sea* : And had we chang'd this Course, we should have stood out to Sea again, and must have perish'd there.

The Land we made, following the direction of the Flurry and the Locusts, and setting the Point they come from by the Compass, was a little to the North of the Mouth of the River of *Plate*. We put ashore here to get Water and fresh Provision, of which this Country afforded plenty : And here our Men having with them their Fusees, spy'd Herd of *Sea-Swine*, as we call them, upon a Point of Land ; and were thereupon resolved to kill some of them to bring on board. In order thereunto they contrived, that some Men should stop the Pass that led up to the Mountain, whilst others went among them, and with their Cutlasses did what Execution they could. But still as the Men came near them, the Herd walked toward the Sea, contrary to our Mens expectation ; for they hitherto took them to be *Land-Swine*. There they stood on the shore, staring at and admiring our People : but when the Men came near enough, and were just going to strike among them, the whole Herd jump'd into the Sea, leaving the Men in amazement, and sorely vex'd at their disappointment. But at another time they

shot and brought on Board two of them which eat like Land-pork, except some fish taste it had. They were shap'd much like Swine, and had short Hair more bristly than that of Seals ; and like them had finny Stumps to swim with, and were of a black Colour. The Country hereabouts is well water'd, but without any Inhabitants. Here notwithstanding abundance of black Cattle of which for several Scores of Leagues we observ'd many Herds ; with Deer also and Estridges.

Estridges. We saw a great many of these Estridges and found abundance of their Eggs on the Sand : For there she drops her Eggs upon the Ground, and 'tis said she never takes any farther Care of them ; but that they are hatched by the Sun, and the young one so soon as hatched follows the first Creature it meets with. I my self had sometimes a great many young Estridges following me. They are a foolish Bird ; and will follow a Deer or any Creature. The old Birds are here very large : I measur'd the Thigh of one of them, and thought it little less than my own. We have had several of them on board, and some we eat but the old ones were very rank, coarse Food. Some fancy that the Estridge eat Iron I believe just as truly as Poultry eat Pebble Stones, not as Food, but for Digestion, and to serve as Mill-stones, or Grinders,

to macerate their Food in the Maw. The Eridge will indeed swallow Nails or Stones, or any thing you throw to it; but they pass through the Body as whole as they went in.

Putting off to Sea again, we coasted along *Brasil*, and thence toward the *Carribee-Islands*; where meeting with one Mr. *Edvin Carter*, in a *Barbadoes Sloop*, I and some others went aboard him, and had of him the News of King *James's* Proclamation to pardon and call in the *Buccaniers*. So ^{The A.} we went in his Ship to the River *de la Ware*, and up into *Pensilvania*, to the City ^{Pensilvania.} of *Philadelphia*; where I arriv'd in *May*, 1688.

There I stayed some time; after which I came down the River *de la Ware*, as far as *Apokunnumy-creek*, with Capt. *Davis* and *John Hingson*, who was left with me on the *Isthmus*: There we carted our Chests, with other Goods, over a small Neck of Land into *Bohemia* River, which leads down the great Bay of *Chisapeck* to *Point-Comfort* in *James-River in Virginia*. There I thought ^{and Vir-} o settle: But meeting with some Troubles, ^{ginia.} after a three Years residence there, I came conclusion for *England* in the Year, 1690.

*An Additional Account of several
Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. and particularly many
Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs
with their Names, Use, Virtues, &c. as has been observ'd
in those Parts. Communicated by a Member of the
Royal Society.*

C H A P. I.

Of the Beasts:

1. THE great *Armadillo*. These live chiefly under Ground if watry Places ; they eat Rabbits, dead Birds, &c.

2. The lesser *Armadillo*. This is excellent Meat.

3. Round-headed *Armadillo*. This differs from the two last, in having but four Legs.

ound his Body, the others have as many more.

4. Great *Ant-Bear*. His Food is Pismires, which he sucks in with a long Chameleon-like Tongue.

5. Small *Ant-Bear*. About the bigness of a *Racoon*, he sleeps all Day, with his Head between his Fore-Leggs : His Flesh smells like a Fox.

6. The *Musk-Boar*. He has short Ears, and no Tail, eats like our *Hogs*, but is not so fat.

7. The *Boschratte*. A long slender Animal with a Woolf-like Head, its Hair shines, is white tipped with black ; they live on *Fowl*.

8. *Wild Cats*. Here are of them of divers colours ; they live on *Fowl* which they readily devour, after stripping them of their Feathers ; they are not to be tamed.

9. The *Goat*. Whilst a Month or two old, they are finely spotted with white, which wears out as they grow older.

10. The *Monkey Hare*. He is covered with brown Bristles, and feeds sitting like a squirrel, is a very swift voracious Animal.

11. The *Elephant Hog*. Has a long slit mouth, which he extends or contracts at pleasure : he is an excellent swimmer.

12. The *River-Hog*. Feeds on Grass and divers Fruits can swim and dive well ; they make a hideous noise in the Night, braying like an Ass.

13. The *Black Monkey*. Is as big as *Woolf*, a snappish Animal, and not easily tamed.

14. *Satyr Monkeys*. Are bigger than the last and black like them, with very long Beards; these are very leacherous, and often fall foul on the *Negro Women*.

15. The *Shrew Mouse*. These are brown with three black Lists along the Back, like Cats and they are very friendly.

16. The *Otter*. Is black all but the Head which is brown, and a particular yellow Spot on his Throat.

17. The *great Pongie*. Is of an Ash Colour, with a mixture of black, their Tails are brown, and near a Foot and half long.

18. The *lesser Pongie*. Is a very small Ape, in length not above six Inches, but his Tail ten, his Head no bigger than a small Apple, has a sharp Voice, and leaps nimble; they are very tender, and cannot endure cold.

19. The *Porcupine*. Climbs Trees slowly, and in coming down frequently holds by the Tail (for he cannot leap) to prevent falling; they are very good Meat, especially roasted.

20. The *Possum*. Is a strange Animal, and said to breed its Young at its Paps; it having a double Belly or Pouch, whose Orifice may be stretched above two Inch wide; it climbs Trees and catches Birds.

21. T

21. The *Rackoon*. Runs from Tree to tree and eats its Fruit; they love also the flesh of *Sheep* and *Fowl*.
22. The *Black Rackoon*. Their Hair very short, rough and knotted.
23. The *Collard Rabbit*. This is bigger than the long Nosed, and is distinguish'd from the Common by a white Ring about its Neck.
24. The *Hog Rabbit*. Is gross and fat, with Hair short, hard, and dark, spotted on the Edges with Grey.
25. The *Long-nosed Rabbit*. Has short round Ears and a long Snout, lives and acts like ours.
26. The *Spotted Rabbit*. These have round ears, with white, black, and reddish Spotts: when tame they grunt for their Food.
27. The *Sloath*. Is a very slow paced animal, taking a whole Day in going fifty miles: he is about the bigness of a middling Ox; living on Trees, eating the Leaves, but never drinks.
28. The *strip'd Squirrel*. Is a pretty little Creature, of a pale yellow, mixt with brown, having a white List on each side.
29. *Tygers*. Here are of two or three kinds, all very fierce; but their Flesh good meat.

C H A P. II.

Of the Birds.

1. THE Hunch-back. A Water Fowl, with a Ducks-bill, its Head black, Belly white, Back brown.

2. The Spoon-Bill. Its Back and Wing Flesh coloured, the rest white; is good Meat.

3. The greater Bill-Bird. or Toucan. Its Breast bright Gold, the Belly or Thigh red, Tail black tipped with red.

4. The lesser Bill-Bird. The Body and Breast mostly yellow, with a red Circle cross the last.

5. The Christmas-Bird. Is almost as big as a Pidgeon, it has about the Throat many inch-long black Watles; it never cries but in December and beginning of January, but then may be heard a great way off.

6. The King-Bird. An elegant sort of Bird of Paradise.

7. The Mustacho-Bird. He has on each side eight or ten thick Bristles standing both forwards and sideways; the Tail eight Inches, the two outside Feathers longer than the rest.

8. The Unicorn-Bird. Has a Horn on his Head above two Inches long, which is said

aid to be a great Counter-poyson. The female bigger than a Swan, and the Male twice that bigness.

9. The *Yellow-Breast*. About the bigness of a Sparrow, partly Yellow and Steel-blew; these are kept in Cages, and love to be five or six together.

10. The *Green-Cap*. Is of the *Chaffinch* size, partly yellow and steel-blew, but when it flies it appears streakt with black and yellow.

11. The *Chaffinch*. Has a mixture of Ash-colour and Sea-green; which last in the Back and Wings shines wonderfully in the sun.

12. The *Chatt*. Has a black Tail with white tips.

13. The *Curlew*. His Head and Neck sprinkled with white, the rest brown. Its pretty good Meat.

14. The greater *Curlew*. Is about the bigness of a *Goose*, mostly black. Its good Meat roasted.

15. The lesser *Curlew*. Is no bigger than a Hen, found with the last about Rivers.

16. The *Scarlet Curlew*. Is both a Land and Water-Fowl; and feeds as well on Flesh as Fish.

17. The *Silk-Diver*. From the softness of its Feather, its Neck a foot long, and very slender.

18. The *Black-tufted Duck*. The Shoulders of the Wings white, the rest black, with

with a shining green gloss: They are good Meat. These settle on high Trees.

19. The black-legg'd *Duck*.

20. The red-legg'd *Duck*. The Feet of these when roasted dye both Hands and Linen red.

21. The crested *Eagle*. His cry is like a Hen that has lost its young.

22. The Pied-tail *Eagle*. Its Tail nine Inches long; the six first are white and the tip, the rest black.

23. The *Bull-finch*. Head and Neck of a bloody red, the Tail black, and three Inches long.

24. The *Steel-finch*. His Feathers black, with a shining Gloss like polisht Steel.

25. The *Yellowfinch*. His Wings and Tail of a greenish yellow mixt with brown, the rest all yellow.

26. The *Russet Kings-Fisher*. Is known by a white Ring about his Neck.

27. The *Gip*. From its Note, of a *Larks* size; its variegated with red, brown, and white.

28. The *Hook-billd Goose*. Is mostly black and white, with a hew of green; its very common about Rivers.

29. The *Yellow-hammer*. Is of the *Larks* size, mostly yellow and black, except Tail and Wings, which are brownish streakt with green.

30. The

30. The *Black-Head*. Its Breast and Belly of a mixture of white and yellow reakt with black Lines.

31. The *Blew-headed Water-hen*. A beautiful Bird, about the bigness of a Pidgeon, its Feathers green and black; they're very common in Moorish Places.

32. The *Horn-wing'd Water-hen*. Like the last in shape and bigness, but short in colour; it hath on the inside of each Wing straight Horn or Spur for its defence.

33. The *Black Horn-wing'd Water-Hen*. like the last, but mostly black, the rest green and brown, the Horns are yellow.

34. The *Red-headed Horn-wing'd Water-Hen*. Its Bill yellow and Spurs saffron-coloured.

35. The *Crested-Heron*. Is mostly grey and white, from its Crest hang two black Feathers each five Inches and a half long. The Meat is good.

36. The *Notch-bill Heron*. The Quill feathers are half black and green tipped with white.

37. The *Pidgeon Heron*. From its bigness, the Body being scarce four and the Neck seven Inches long.

38. The *White-Heron*. Its whole Body Milk-white.

39. The *White-Heron*, with a Saffron-bill. His Neck near one foot and half long, and Bill five Inches.

40. The

40. The *Yellow-Speckled Heron*. The Body and Wings are black, speckled with Yellow.

41. *Short-bill'd Humming-Bird*. Like Numb. 45. but more beautiful; near the Vent is a large spot of pure white.

42. The *Grey Humming-Bird*. Is of a Ash colour, with here and there a mixture of shining red.

43. The *Green-Golden Humming-Bird*. For shape and bigness like Numb. 45. its Tail an Inch long, pretty broad, and blew like polisht Steel.

44. The *Rubine-headed Humming-Bird*. This is the most beautiful of all, the Head and Throat being of an admirable Rubin surpassing Description.

45. The *Blew-tail'd Humming-Bird*. It wonderfully mixt with Green, Gold Flame colour, and yellow, which shin admirably in the Sun; its Tail blew like polisht Steel.

46. The *Brown-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. The Tail an Inch long, of a fine Brown with a gloss of Blew about the Edges.

47. The *Fine-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. His Body most Gold, half Fire-colour, and a little Green, his Tail handsome, broad, and an Inch and a half long, of party-coloured Feathers, some like the Body, others half white and green.

48. The *Fork-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. This is lesser then Numb. 41. and 45. and is

known by its forked Tail which is three
inches long.

49. The *Tip-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. This
is the least of all, yet its Bill is an Inch
and a half long, its Tail ends with its
Wings, is of a greenish black with white
spots.

50. *Jacu*. A sort of *Pheasant* so call'd
from its Note.

51. The *Kite*. Its Feathers tauny, with
white and yellow Specks.

52. The *White-breasted Kite*. Like the
last, but Breast and Belly white,

53. The *Sea-lark*. Has a white Ring a-
bout his Neck, and near it a Semicircle of
dark Grey; it's frequent on the Sea-shores,
and Salt River banks.

54. The *Red-Maccaw*.

55. The *Yellow-Maccaw*. These are two
sorts of large Parrots.

56. *Meruere*. It is as big as a Hen, and
lays Eggs in the Sand, which are like them,
and well tasted, but their Flesh is not e-
stee'm'd.

57. The *Tit-Mouse*. Is wholly black
and blew.

58. The *Green-headed Tit-Mouse*. Has a
black spot above the Bill, and Circle of
black encompasses the beginning of the
back.

59. The *Scarlet-headed Tit-Mouse*. The
body, Wings, and Tail shining Black, the
highs white with Scarlet Spots.

60. The

60. The Great Wide-Mouth. Is as big an *Owl*; when it gapes one may easily put in ones fist.

61. The Lesser Wide-Mouth. Is no bigger than a *Swallow*; its black, speckled with white.

62. The Black and Red Hang-Nest. They and the next build their Nests at the ends of the Boughs of Trees.

63. The Black and Yellow Hang-Nest.

64. The American Ostrich. Its whole Body is covered with grey Feathers. The Flesh is good Meat.

65. The Heart-Owl. The Feathers have a mixture of white and pale yellow, spotted with brown.

66. The Tricolour Horn'd-Owl. They are as big as Geese, finely mixt with black, white, and yellow.

67. The Little Tame-Owl. Its of the bigness of a *Throstle*; and plays with Men making divers antick Faces.

68. The Black-Parrot. Has an erect Tail six Inches long, common in Woods, it has but one Tone, which it raises in the middle.

69. The Black and Red Parrot.

70. The Red-breasted Parrot. His Head Breast, and Shoulders, viz. the top of his Wings red, the rest green.

71. The Blewifh-gray Parrot. Is very large; and feeds on the Maracock Fruit.

72. Th

72. The Blew-crown'd Parrot. Is of many Colours, viz. yellow, green, saffron, and blew.

73. The Tripple-crown'd Parrot. His Crest blew with a Gloss of Black, and a yellow spot in the middle.

74. The Yellow-crown'd Parrot. With the yellow is a mixture of white.

75. The Greater-Green Parrot.

76. The Lesser-Green Parrot.

77. The Oe-Parrot. From its cry. His Wings above green with blew tips, below arlet.

78. Yellow-bellied Parrakeet. The shape and Tail like Numb. 74.

79. Blew-Edged Parakeet. As big as a Ark, the whole Body light Green, the beginning of its Wings and the borders of its feathers are blew.

80. The Green Parrakeet. These will now tame, learn to talk, and bear hand-ing.

81. The Brown-headed Parrakeet. Is a beautiful Bird.

82. The Scarlet-headed Parrakeet. Its body of a pale yellow, this builds on Trees forsaken Ant-hills.

83. The Yellow-headed Parrot. His Back, wings, Tail, and Belly, are green.

84. The Long-tail'd Parrakeet. Is about the size of a Sparrow, all green.

85. The

85. The *Short-tail'd Parrakeet.* Otherwise like the Yellow-bellied, Numb. 78.

86. The *Yellow Parrakeet.* Is all yellow except the tips of the Wings which are green; has a long Tail, and is easily tamed.

87. The *Partridge.* Like ours but of dark yellow, spotted with brown.

88. The *Great Partridge.* Has as much Flesh as two ordinary Hens, and is well tasted, its Eggs are of a bleuish green.

89. The *Bare-Neckt Pelican.* The greatest part of the Neck is one half white, the other black and bare.

90. The *Feather-Neckt Pelican.* Has long Feathers hanging about his Neck. The Flesh is well tasted.

91. The *Crested Pheasant.* His Bill Saffron coloured, its Head covered with twisted spiral curl Feathers, which it raises on occasion.

92. The *Turky Pheasant.* Is mostly black, roosts on high Trees, and is easily tamed. The Meat good and savoury.

93. *American Sparrow.* Is all Red except the Wings, top of the Head and Tail, which are black, the last three Inches long.

94. The *Black Sparrow.* Has on his Head a bloody spot, most of the Feathers on the back and part of the Wings have blew cast, the rest as black as a Crow.

95. The *Blewish Sparrow.* His Wings resemble a Sea-green, the rest a blew Alcolou

colour, except the Belly and Throat, which are of a shining Silver.

96. *American Starling.* All his Feathers are of a shining black, except some scarlet pots on his Throat.

97. The *Yellow-breasted Starling.* Hath on his Head a white Crown.

98. The *Red-bill'd Starling.* His Throat yellow, Breast and Belly white, speckled with brown.

99. The *Red-headed Starling.* Is Male o the next.

100. The *Yellow-headed Starling.* The yellow places on the Head and Neck are spotted with red.

101. The *Long-tail'd Starling.* Hath long Feathers also on his Head, which he can erect like two Horns.

102. The *Pied-Stork.* Its Bill nine Inches, the Body black and white ; the Flesh eatable.

103. The *Swallow.* Is mostly white below, and above brown, mixt with grey.

104. The *Black-tail.* The Body three inches long, and Tail four ; it's mostly black and yellow, with a white spot in each Wing.

105. The *Ring-tail.* Is green above, mixt with a fiery Gold, so that it shines wonderfully ; about its Neck it hath a Ring of the same, below it's dark yellow, like Bees-wax, the Tail above three Inches long.

106. The *Tufted Feather-tail*. Has small Body, but seems as large as a Pidgeon its colours are very beautiful ; the Tail has but two Feathers, and they very long, *viz.* ten Inches, and but one broad, except near the tip, which is two Inches.

107. The *Black-Throat*. Is of a Gold finch size, part Gold colour, the rest pale green.

108. The *Throstle*. Its Head and Bill bigger in proportion than the Body.

109. The *Water Turkey*. Eats very well he hath a tuft of Feathers standing upright on his Head, its Cry like a Hen Turkey and is heard a great way off.

110. The *Red-legg'd Turtle*. Has a mixture of grey and brown.

111. The *White-legg'd Turtle*. Are good Meat and very fat.

112. The *Black Vulture*. Feeds on dead Carcasses.

113. The *Crested Woodcock*. Has a Vermilion Head, the rest black and white

114. The *Red-breasted Woodpecker*. The end of its Tail is bordered with black, the rest, and the Back of a shining green with a gloss of gold and blew.

115. The *Hang-nest Woodpecker*. Has a mixture of black and sky colour ; it builds an admirable Nest, at the ends of the Boughs of Trees.

116. The *Crested-yellow Woodpecker*. Is mostly yellow, the tip of the Tail white, the rest dusky.

117. The *Black-headed Zip*. Its Breast and Belly whitish, Back and Wings brown.

118. The *White-headed Zip*. Is like a parrow, but black, with a white Head; both these from their Note.

CHAP. III.

Of Fishes.

1. THE *Awl-fish*. Its Fins black, and besides these it hath three or four Awl-like Prickles on its Back and Belly.

2. The *Silver Awl-fish*. The Awl-like pikes black, the rest Silver; it's often eat.

3. The *Brown-Barbel*. Is spotted with black, taken in Rivers: It's good Meat.

4. The *Fin-bearded Barbel*. About the Mouth it has two short Beards, and two others eight Inches long, and another pair long near its Gill-fin; and what is particular, at his Back-fin he has one nine Inches long.

O 2

5. The

5. The *Four-bearded Barbel.* Two which are very short, the other eight Inches long; at the Back-fin it hath a Thong nine Inches in length: this is somewhat paunc Bellied.

6. The *Gold yellow Barbel.* The Fin and Tail grey; it has six Beards; the outer four Inches long, the rest shorter: It eats well.

7. The *Saffron Barbel.* Is full of brown Spots and Warts.

8. The *Saw-finn'd Barbel.* Has a List of Prickles along each side; it's not much esteemed, having but little Meat.

9. The *Silver Barbel.* Has four Beards each an Inch and half long, and two others as long as the Fish; the bite of this Fish causes great Pain and is hard to cure, nevertheless it's good Meat.

10. The *Spotted Barbel.* This eats well and is very fat.

11. The *Water-batt.*

12. The *Rock-beard.* Is fat and good Meat, easily skinn'd.

13. The *Prickle-belly.* Is a foot long with Silver Scales, and towards the Back shaded with brown: an edible Fish.

14. The *Bill-fish.* Its Bill sharp, hard and Boney, and the upper Jaw sixteen, the lower ten Inches long, without Teeth or Nerves; its Back-fin very large and Prickly.

15. The *Blood-fish.* Is six Inches long, an one and a half broad; its Scales of a shir in

Silver ; along its side is a broad white which shines not : these are easily caught in Bread, &c. this Fish often bites Men, g very greedy of Humane Blood.

5. *Bocamolle*, or *soft Mouth*. Because out Teeth : it lives in the Sea Mudd, dies as soon as taken out : it's good t.

7. *Green Bodiano*. About ten Inches , and three broad ; this is a beautiful and eatable.

8. *Yellow Bodiano*. Is mostly Gold yellow Head and Back Purple : Good to

9. The *Bonito*.

10. The *Brasem*. It's about a foot long, five Inches where broadest, of a Silver ur.

11. The *Cannibal*. Is a foot long, and as thick, very greedy of Humane d, these chiefly delight in muddy rs.

12. The *Lesser Cannibal*. Has a Snout r than the next, is Silvery with a e of blew ; this is not so ravenous as ast.

13. The *Sand Cannibal*. Has a mixture old, red and blew, and are caught at ottom of Sandy Rivers ; They are all ole.

14. The *River-Carp*. Its shape, colour aste resenbles ours.

25. *Sea-Carp.* It's ten or twelve Inch long, and three or four broad : It eats well.

26. *Cloud-fish.* Having four black Clouds on each side its Back.

27. The small *Corcovado.* Is an ed Fish, its Belly-fins white, the rest, with Tail, Gold colour

28. The *Dolphin.* Its Head, Back, Sides Fins, are green mixt with white, elegantly sprinkled with blew specks of several sizes ; it's a very swift swimmer, and good to eat.

29. The *Lake Eel-kin.* Is mostly brown, darker on the Back, the Belly Liver-coloured, the Tail like a Snake : It's caught in Lakes and Ponds, and is good Meat.

30. *Jacob Evertson.* A large Fish, grey brown, full of black specks : Is good Meat.

31. The *Beard-fin.* Is about a Foot long, with Silver Scales : It eats well, and is often taken in sandy Places.

32. The *Bloody Fins.* Its Scales are black and Silvery, the Belly-fins are white with red, the rest of a Bloody colour ; they are often preserved in Pickle.

33. The *Party-fin.* Is mostly deep blue, and spotted with divers colours ; the Party-fin next the Head is prickly, the other larger and smooth.

34. *Speckled Party-fin.* Is Moon-silver, speckled with black ; the Flesh tender, and good.

35. The *Sail-Fin*. A flat Fish three Inches broad and four long, its Scales black, and shining like Silk, and most of them edged with yellow Semicircles, he is remarkable for three broad Lists, two extend into his back-fin, the third round his Head.

36. The *Sword-fin*. Is a large Fish eleven or twelve foot long, and as thick as Man; its Scales are very like Silver shining though a bleuish shade, which is on his back only; its Flesh very bony, and ought to be boyled long.

37. The *White-fin*. Is two or three Inches long; it's mostly white and Olive colour, along the middle of the side is a broad shining Silver List: It's edible.

38. The *Flying Fish*. Is somewhat bigger than a Herring and shines like them; its in-wings are very large and spotted with black.

39. The *Eel-Gar*. Is two foot long and very slender; along the Side is a greenish list, which parts the Silver Belly from the olive coloured back; Its good Meat, especially fryed, is not Bony; it frequents salt Rivers coming from the Sea.

40. The *Gate-fish*. Is pale yellow, fully sprinkled with small bloody spots: Its good food.

41. The *River-Gilt*. Hath small Scales with a blush of Gold towards the Back. They eat it.

42.. The *Gold Head*. Has blew streak along the Sides ; its found amongst the Rocks and eats well

43 The *Hard-head*. Is covered with Gold, Silver, and fine coloured Scales good to eat.

44. The *Black Hard-head*. Is a Fish found only in Lakes and Ponds, his Belly whitish, but all his Fins, Back, &c. are black : It eats well.

45. The *Brown Hermet*. Is four Inche long ; he hath two red Threads above his Eyes.

46. The *Striped Hermet*. Has deep Purple crooked Lines on his Sides ; both these live amongst the Rocks, and often shelter themselves in Sea-shells.

47. The *Horned-Hog*. A small flat Fish, with a Horn on his Head, notcht on one side only.

48. The *Smooth Horn'd Hog*. Is much larger than the last, being near a foot long and four Inches where broadest ; its Horn four Inches long and taper.

49. The *Sea-hog*. Its Back blew, as also two Lists near the Gills, the Scales beautiful, being speckled with green ; it's good fryed, but of no account boyled.

50. The *Hound-fish*. Is two foot and a half long ; the Flesh is dry, yet often eat.

51. The *Jacket-fish*. Hath five black Girdles and Tail of the same colour, a Pearch-finn'd Back : It's good to eat.

52. The *Iron-fish*. Is half a foot long, he Belly whitish.

53. The *Lesser Iron-fish*. Has whitish Scales, with a round Tail, these two and the next are edible.

54. The *Soft Iron-fish*. Has a broad Head and wide Mouth.

55. The *Awl-pointed Knife-fish*. Its Tail running into a point of three Inches long, found in Rivers.

56. The *Spotted Knife-fish*. Is a flat Fish, blunt on the Back, and Belly sharp like a Knife ; it's caught in Lakes and eaten.

57. The *Spotless Knife-fish*. Not half so broad as the first ; it's taken in Lakes : Eats well but bony.

58. The *Lattice Fish*. Is very large, some weighing above a hundred Pounds ; the Side-fins have golden Edges, the rest Liver-coloured.

59. The *Louse Fish*. Has crustaceous Lice often found on him.

60. The *Great Mackrell*. Is seven foot long, and as thick as ones Body, it hath a crooked Line on its Side, composed of very minute Scales : It eats well.

61. The *Spotted Mackrel*. Is like the last, but much spotted on the Sides with brown : It's good Meat, but dry : this is a shy Fish, and difficult to be caught.

62. The

62. The *Moon-fish*. Is black and full of yellow Semicircles : good to eat.

63. The *Red-Mouth*. His Back and Gill-fins scarlet, the rest edged with white; has a broad black List : Is very good boyled.

64. The *Stone Mouth*. Is like a *Carp*, its Fins are Silvery with a cast of Gold : It eats well.

65. The *Bloody Mullet*. From its colour; it's spotted with Black, and has a golden Tail.

66. The *Needle Fish*. It's line-spotted with blew and green.

67. The *Guilt Pearch*. Has seven streaks on each side, some golden, others of a shining brown : Is good Meat.

68. The *Red-listed Pearch*. Is good to eat ; has large Silver Scales with a scarlet gloss ; near its Tail is a large spot.

69. The *Rock-Pearch*. Its Head is covered with a rough crust, Flesh coloured, the rest Silvery.

70. The *Silver-listed Pearch*. The Scales are round, small, and of a shining Silver, as is a List along its Side : it eats well, is sometimes two foot long.

71. The *Spotted Pearch*. Has a large black spot in the middle of each Side, and another near the Tail ; it's found in fresh Rivers and eaten.

72. The *Yellow-headed Pearch*. Has on each side two golden Lists ; it's good Meat, found amongst Rocks.

73. The

73. The *Yellow-strip'd Pearch*. Is found with the last, and eaten.

74. *Pieterman*. A thick-headed Fish sprinkled with black specks; it's eaten if the Liver and Gall be taken out, otherwise poisonous.

75. The *Frog-mouth'd Porcupine*. Has near each Fin a black spot, both above and below each Gill, and another near his Tail, his prickles yellow.

76. The *Sea-Porcupine*. Is fourteen Inches long, and twenty two round; it's full of Prickles instead of Scales.

77. The *Yellow-finn'd Porcupine*. Has near each Fin a black spot; it swells and grows lank at Pleasure.

78. The *Sand-fish*. Its Flesh very white, and eats short.

79. The *Saw-fish*. Is large and taper, with a rough Skin and slanting Tail: They eat well, especially the young ones.

80. The *Seale*. A sort of *Shark*.

81. The *Shark*. Has three rows of Teeth on each Jaw; they are great devourers: the young are pretty good Meat.

82. The *Heart Shark*. From the shape of its Head: this is not so dangerous as the last, having but a small Mouth.

83. The *Thorn-back Shark*. His Body black and Belly very white, is accounted a very choice Fish.

84. The *Sole*. Is caught in Sandy Waters; eats well.

85. The

84. *The River Souldier.* Its mail'd somewhat like a *Sturgeon*, the Meat good ; they say it gets on Land to seek for Water when the Rivers are near dry.

85. *The Sprat.* Is of the shape and size of a *Gudgeon*, has no *Gills* ; is eaten.

86. *The Meer Sprat.* Never exceeds an Inch and a half in length ; the Fins yellow with a black Spot near the Tail ; it's found in fresh Lakes and Ponds, is eaten.

87. *Yellow-streakt Stock-fish.* Has nine yellow Lists on each Side, the Belly Silvery, is found both at Sea and in Rivers : It eats very well.

88. *The Sucking-fish or Remmora.* These are often found sticking to the *Shark*, and taken with them.

89. *The Gold-tail.* A little Fish, rarely exceeding four or five Inches, it swims strongly against the Stream in fresh Rivers : they are often eat roast in the Embers, first wrapt in Leaves,

90. *The Male Hard-tail.* Is eight or ten Inches long and two broad, on his Side is a row of round Pea-like black spots sprinkled with blew specks ; its Tail covered with a black Shell : it's a River Fish and good Meat.

91. *The Female Hard-tail.* Is like the Male ; but without blew specks ; its Belly also towards the Tail is reddish.

92. *The*

92. *River Tairera.* Has a hard shelly Head and is much thicker than the next : it's edible, but very boney.

93. *The Sea Tairera.* Is a foot long and half as thick, has a forked Tail, otherwise like an Eel ; it's listed with yellow streaks and green : it eats better than the last.

94. *The Great smooth Thorn-back.* Its Belly white, above Iron coloured with white spots ; the Skin is wholly smooth ; its Tail above four Inches long and taper ; not far from the Rump are two Fish-hooks like Thorns three Inches long : one Fish affords Meat sufficient to satisfie forty Men.

95. *The Smooth-taile'd Thorn-back.* Is like the next, but wants Waddles ; it's of a dark Colour, sprinkled with black specks : the Meat is good.

96. *The Waddle-taile'd Thorn-back.* Is white below, and Ash-brown above : it's good Meat.

97. *The Whip-taile'd Thorn-back.* Its Tail three foot and a half long, thick at setting on, but ends taper, and is very plyable ; it's full of black Warts.

98. *The Warty Thorn-back.* Is flat and round, about nine Inches over, his Tail fourfoot long, with two thick horny prickles in the middle, set backward to offend, the Belly white, Back Iron colour, with black Warts in the middle.

99. The *Sea-scad*. Is of a dark red with black spots, has a Horn on his Nose which he turns back ; its easily skinn'd and stuff.

100. The *Stone-tongue*. A bony Fish but good to eat.

101. The *Triangle with Horns*. Is full of black spots on the Back.

102. The *Hornless Triangle*. Lesser than the last, but broader Bellied and longer Tail'd.

103. The *Sea Trout*. His Scales are Silver with grey Lines between, all his Fins are whitish.

104. The *Tuck*. The Scales blackish; its Rapier or Tuck is hid in his Side ; it's good Meat.

105. The *Violin*. It's taken in the upland Rivers in stormy Weather ; the Flesh intoxicates.

106. The *River Whisker*. Has six long black Whiskers, but no Scales : it tastes well, and is frequently eaten.

107. The *Cod-fish*. Is two foot long; the upper-part dark grey, the lower Silvery ; it's very fat, and may be eaten either boyled or fryed without Butter or Oyl : these are salted and dryed in great numbers, or otherwise kept in pickle.

108. The *Ling*. Is much less than the last, but salted like them and dryed ; the Flesh is dryer, and the Fat in boyling turns yellow.

C H A P. IV.

Of Crustaceous Fish, and Testaceous Animals.

1. **S**HIP-Barnacles. Are composed of five white Shells, but where joyned, yellow.

2. The *Ambergrease Crab*. Because he loves it, and comes often ashore at low Vater to find it. Of a *Wallnut* size, his Hookers white, his Legs and Body grey and pale yellow.

3. The *Apple Crab*. Is finely spotted and painted, with red, green, blew, white and brown, with a red spot on each Side ; its legs pale yellow streakt with brown : it's good Meat.

4. The *Bogg-crab*. Is as big as a Hens Egg, his right Claw much the bigger, with sharp Warts below, its Belly pale yellow, bove Olive coloured, with yellow edges : The Meat good.

5. The *Great Bogg-Crab*. Differs only in greatness and colour from the last.

6. The *Female Bogg-Crab*. Is lesser than Jumb. 4. the left Claw bigger than the right, and very little hairy.

7. The

7. The *Thorny-edg'd crab.* Its Claws are hairy tipt with black. He is of a lively red, and holds his colour after boyling.

The *Brown Heart-Crab.* Its Legs are Claws are white blew and green mixt; they eat well, and are sometimes taken at the going out of the Sea.

9. The *Round Land-crab.* Runs sideways, and swiftly: They are good Meat and found plenty in boggy Woods.

10. The *Square Land-Crab.* Is of divers colours, as blew, white, and dark brown with red variously spotted; its Legs also variegated.

11. The *Olive Spotted-crab.* Is of a dark colour; the tips of his Claws, and Hookers blew, his Belly whitish mixt with scarlet.

12. The *Mandevill crab.* Comes out of his Holes only at the recess of the Sea; his right Claw above three Inches long, very thick, and can hide his whole Body, the Shoulder warty, the Claws serrated: it is eaten.

13. The *Moon-crab.* Is a large beautiful variegated Animal: it spouts Water out like a Fountain.

14. The *Plumb-crab.* Its Body rusty coloured, Legs deep Purple covered with pale Hair; lives in Salt Rivers.

15. The *Three-pointed Crab.* Is as big as a Hens Egg; the Body spotted with brown, the Legs with purplish specks, the rest white.

16. Th

16. The *Square-Crab*. Is very small, of Liver colour, his Hookers dark red.
17. The *Brown Cray-fish*. Is four Inches long: they eat it boyled.
18. The *Long-legg'd Cray-fish*. Hath a pale crust, long striped with thick grey streaks; its Meat good to eat.
19. The *Black Crevise*, differs from Number 1. only in colour, and the slenderness of its Legs.
20. The *Land-Crevise*. Climbs Trees; its Shell black, sprinkled with many yellow specks.
21. The *Whitish Crevise*. Is all over streaked with brown: Are found plentifully in the rainy Seasons and eaten boil'd.
22. *Five Fingers*. Each Ray half a foot long; thick-set with curious Warts.
23. The *Brancht Five Fingers*. These rays display themselves each into several ramifications, netting one into another.
24. *Nine Fingers*: A sort of Star-fish with cut Rays.
25. The *Sea-kidney*. From its shape; it's flat, and five Inches long, is brittle, and hath a Navel or Orifice on the under Side.
26. The *Sea-Locust*. His Body is full of prickles, as are its Horns; between which are two pair of smooth Feelers.
27. The *Sea-Mantiss*. Is about a foot in length, and slender: it's of Kin to the Cray-fish.

28. *Ship-Nuts.* Are hard Shells, which commonly adhere to Ships like the *Barnacles.*

29. *The Tree-Oyster.* Fouud commonl on the Branches of the Mangrove, which grows by the Sea-side.

30. *The Shrimp.* Is not much bigger than a *Filbert*; the Shell brown, the rest with its Legs yellowish: it's eaten.

31. *The Hermet Shrimp.* These are of different sizes and colours; are frequently found in Shells on the Banks of Rivers.

32. *The Short-horn'd Shrimp.* Like Numb. 30. but its Horns or Feelers are shorter.

33. *The Broad-squil.* Has a short broad Body, with notcht edges; its Legs very short.

34. *The Flat perforated Sea Urchin.* This has a Star in the middle, with Holes thro the Shells.

C H A P. V.

Of Reptiles, as Snakes, Lizards, &c.

1. **T**HE *Crocodile.* Is eight or nine foot long; his Mouth very large opening beyond his Eyes, their Eggs white, hard, and as it were Warty; they taste well; you often find near thirty of them together.

gether: the Flesh of the Crocodile is often eaten by the Blacks.

2. The *Tree Frog.* Is of a midling size, above pale yellow, below deeper; its Sides and Hind-legs are streakt with black.

3. The *Guana.* Is green, with black and white waved Lists along his Back; from Head to Tail is a notable green welt, whose *Seam* gradually lessens downwards: Boyl'd or Roasted they eat as well as Fowl or Rabbits.

4. The *Smooth-back'd Guana.* Is black finely sprinkled with white; towards the end of the Tail it has as it were six white prickles, they love raw Eggs: its Flesh is eaten.

5. The *House Lizzard.* Is a friendly Animal, for if it sees you in danger of any hurtful Creature whilst asleep, it will come and awake you. They are very common in Gardens and about the Houses.

6. The *Blew-tail'd Lizzard.* Is not thicker than a Swan-quill, and but three Inches long; its Body smooth and squarish; these are said to be poysonous, and thirst after the Blood of breeding Women: and they report, that if a Woman, or but her Cloaths do touch this Creature, she will afterwards prove barren.

7. The *Fork-tail'd Lizzard.* Resembles in all things the House Lizzard, except his Tail, which ends in two strait *Horns*.

The Natural History

8. The *Long-tail'd Lizzard*. Is no thicker than ones little Finger ; its Belly white with bloody spots, its Back finely strip'd and waved with specks between.

9. The *Spotted-tail'd Lizzard*. Is waved on the Back with brown Lists, and has four spots on the Tail.

10. The *Small Venomous Lizzard*. Is four or five Inches long ; its brown markt with white Lines mixt with yellow.

11. The *Coral Snake*. Is two foot long, and as thick as ones Thumb, it's alternately spotted very elegantly with white, black and scarlet ; the first and last are edged with black : its Venomous.

12. The *Frog Snake*. From his Food ; he is seven or eight foot long, and as thick as a Man, is taper and ends very sharp ; he is Olive coloured, with a yellowish Belly.

13. The *Great Goat-snake*. Because so large they can swallow them whole, being above eight foot long, and fifteen Inches about ; finely markt with black and white : its Flesh is eaten.

14. The *Horn-bellied Snake*. Near six foot long, and half a foot about ; it has near its Vent two small Bird-like Claws.

15. The *House-snake*. Its Belly white, and Back Iron coloured ; about three foot long, and two Fingers thick : these destroy the Hens Eggs.

16. The *Green House-snake*. About as thick as ones little Finger, and two or three foot

foot long ; has a large Mouth, and is very venomous.

17. The *Rattle-snake*. Is pale yellow with black spots : It's said to be so venomous, that there is no remedy for it.

18. The *Circle-spotted Snake*. Is brown, with two rows of alternate yellow spots set in dark red Circles.

19. The *Great spotted Snake*. Is Venomous and spotted like the Rattle Snake.

20. The *Ring-tail'd Snake*. Hath a shining Silver Belly, the rest black and white ; he hath six Silver Rings in his Tail, and as many sharp Teeth in both Jaws.

21. The *Veado-snake*. In length about eight foot, with a Chain of black spots along the Back, with white spots on the Sides surrounded with black.

22. The *Terrapin* or *Land-turtle*. Is covered with a black Shell, the Scales Triangular ; its Liver is delicious.

23. The *Sea-turtle*. Has the Nose of a bird, Fin-like Feet ; and is of several sizes and colours : its Flesh and Eggs are good Meat.

24. The *Lesser Turtle*. Is about ten Inches long, and nine broad ; its Tail short and pointed ; each Foot has four black Claws ; their Eggs white, round and about the bigness of Pidgeons, eat well fryed.

25. The *blind-worms*. Is white and shining like Glass, with copperish Rings and

P. 3 streaks,

streaks, lives on Ants ; it's said there is no remedy against its poyson.

C H A P. VI.

Of Insects.

1. **A**NTS. Are in great Numbers both in the Woods and Fields ; and are universal Devourers, as well of Animals as Vegetables.

2. The *Black Ant*. Is about an Inch long.

3. The *Flying-Ant*. Hath four transparent yellowish Wings, with sad red Veins and Edges : the Blacks eat the Bodies of them,

4. The *Hairy-Ant*. These have Wings, but only at certain Seasons.

5. The *Scarlet-Ant*. Has a very shinin Head.

6. The *Birds-nest Bee*. The Hives of these are black and hard, hanging from the Trees like Birds-nests.

7. The *Bush-bee*. Yields the best and sweetest Honey ; it Hives on Shrubs and low Trees, its Combs hang down half yard long.

8. The *Ground-bee*. These are found only by smoaking them.

9. At

9. Another *Ground-bee*. Whose Paper-ke Hive resembles a Sugar-loaf ; these three last sting like ours.

10. The *Tree-bee*. Sticks his Honey to the Bodies of Trees, inclosed in round Balls of Wax : this and the next sting not.

11. The *Tree-hole Bee*. Lives in hollow Trees : Its Honey is well tasted and very wholesome.

12. The *small Black-beetle*. Is round and shining.

13. The *Bull-beetle*. Is very large, with two Horns on his Shoulders, and one from his Snout turning upwards.

14. The *hairy Bull-beetle*. A large sort of black shining Beetle, covered with yellowish Hairs.

15. The *cross Goat-beetle*. Is of a dark red mixt with a shining blackness ; thwart his Back is a yellow List, his Horns yellow and black.

16. The *Saphire-beetle*. Has green Wings with a Gold Gloss.

17. The *Snap-beetle*. Its Shoulders black with yellow Edges, its Crust-wings streakt with black.

18. The *Tortoise-beetle*. The Body of a golden Lustre, the edges Copper.

19. The *Unicorn-beetle*. Has a mixture of black, green, and gold, shines ; yet covered with fine Hair. It smells like a Goat, and has often small ones about his Body.

20. The Green-bugg. His Head yellow, above mixt with green ; it stinks much.
21. The Scorpion-bugg. Is two Inches long, and one broad ; its Legs dark yellow, with black spots, and hairy.
22. The *black* Butterfly. Has slant green Lines glost with Gold.
23. The Black-rimm'd Butterfly.
24. The Strip'd-olive Butterfly.
25. The pale Butterfly with yellow Wings. The edges of this is markt with black and white.
26. The Silver-spotted Butterfly.
27. The white Butterfly with brown spots.
28. The great yellow Butterfly with differing coloured spots.
29. The *black* Velvet Catterpillar. Has nine yellow Rings cross its Back ; its Head, Tail, and Feet scarlet.
30. The Golden Listed, *black* Velvet Catterpillar.
31. The Grey-ring'd *black* Catterpillar.
32. The green Catterpillar. Is speckled with black, and has white slant Lines on its sides.
33. The green and white Catterpillar. Has two yellow Lines its length, and slant one of the same.
34. The scarlet Horn'd Catterpillar. Has some white mixt with its deep red, the Belly, Sides, and Tail green.

35. Th

35. The *Maracock Catterpillar*. Is hatcht from the Eggs of the *Silver-spotted Butterfly*, Numb. 26.

36. The *Nightshade Catterpillar*. Is very black, but Head and Sides white spotted ; it's covered with yellow Bristles : When these touch a Man's Skin, it burns like Fire.

37. The *Silk-worm Catterpillar*.

38. *Chegoes*. Are like Fleas, and frequently get under the Nails of both Hands and Feet ; and there raise a great Itching and Lodge, except they are pickt out with a Needle.

39. The *Locust-cricket*. Is somewhat like and of Kin to our *Mole-cricket*.

40. The *Black-hairy Drone*. Is shining and velvety ; the forepart of a whitish yellow, with a black spot.

41. The *black Silk Drone*.

42. The shining *yellow Drone*. Is covered with fine Hair.

43. The *Great Ear-wig*, Is two Inches long, partly black and pale yellow.

44. The *black Fly*. Has shining Saphirine Eyes.

45. The *Dew Fly*. These towards the Evening flock in great Numbers on Trees, and make a long continued Noise.

46. The *Fire-fly*. On each side of the upper-part of his Body, is a round white shining spot, no bigger than a Mustard-seed.

seed ; through which it casts its amazing Light.

47. The *Green Fly*. Has a golden Gloss with a Saphire coloured Head ; its Wing spotted with dark red.

48. The *Hairy Toddy-fly*. A very larg Beetle, with a long Horn from each Jaw.

49. The *Scarlet Fly*. Frequent in Gar dens, Woods and Fields in the Rainy Sea sons.

50. The *Scarlet Fly with spotted Wings*. Its Body brown and green, the Wings round and black.

51. The *Scarlet-wing'd Fly*. The Head and Upperparts of a shining black, the Tip brown.

52. The *Silver and Brown Fly*. Ha transparent Wings speckled with brown.

53. The *yellow Fly*. Is a troublesome In sect.

54. The *Green-golden Gnat*. Has two Wings of the colours of the Rainbow ; its Legs and Body Hairy.

55. The *harmless Gnat*. Is a busie Fly but has no sting.

56. The *stinging Gnat*. These are very troublesome, especially in the Night.

57. The *streak'd Hog-louse*. Has crof Lines of dark yellow and black.

58. The *Variegated Knot-horn*. Is finely markt with yellow, brown and blew ; the Legs yellow and black partycoloured

59. Th

59. The *Brown Locust*. Lesser than the ext.

60. The *Green Locust*. His Back and Belly red ; his under Wings are latticed with red, black, ash, and green Squares.

61. The *Grey Locust*. Is three Inches long, his Pincers red.

62. The *Leaf-like Locust*. His Body shorter than Numb. 60. his Back flat, and Head smooth.

63. The *Greater Quill-Locust*. The Body of this is Warty.

64. The *Lesser Quill-Locust*. Is a long slender grey Insect, with spotted Lines.

65. The *Green Mantiss*. Somewhat like a Locust ; but has a long slender Neck like a Camel.

66. The *Rusty Mantiss*. Resembles a dead Leaf.

67. The *Silver Millepedes*. Are larger than ours ; have six Legs towards the Head, the last pair longest.

68. The *great brown Moth*. Its Wings are three Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad.

69. The *Scolopendria*. Is about four Inches long and has twenty Legs on each side.

70. The *Flat ring'd Scolopendria*. Is black, with yellow Edges on the Rings.

71. The *Scorpion*. Is common in Houses, and very large ; with two spines in his Tail.

72. The Triangularbackt Spider. On his Sides are six sharp white points, spotted with dark brown.

73. The Great-hairy Spider. These are very common: they live on Flies and other Insects; yet can subsist under confinement great while without.

74. The House Spider. Its Back and Leg are spotted with black; these cast their Skin like the last.

75. The Lesser House Spider. Carry their Young in a round Bag under their Belly they spin in the Night.

76. The Grey-spider. Is hairy like Velvet, and speckled with black.

77. The Silver-spider. Is elegantly shaped

78. The great Silver-spider. Like the last but bigger.

79. The Silver and Yellow Spider. This is streakt with brown Lines, and makes Webs like the common.

80. The Tortoise-spider. No bigger than a Pea; its Shell hexangular, Silver colour'd with black spots.

81. The Tick. A small flat roundish Louse: if any Body sits down in the Woods or Fields, this Vermine presently attacks him and gets into his Flesh.

82. The Steel-wasp. Has a very hard Body, not easily penetrable with a Needle, yet slick as Silk.

83. The Glass-wing. Is a small oval Insect, half an Inch long.

84. The

84. The *House-worm*. A sort of *Scolopendra*, as thick as ones little Finger, and if a foot long.

85. The *Palm-worm*. About two Inches long, and as thick as the last.

C H A P. VII.

Of Trees.

THE *Anda*. Is a large handsome Tree, with fine yellow Flowers ; the Wood is put to many Uses : The *Natives* catch Fish with the Bark, by throwing into the Water, which Fuddles them.

2. *Angelin-tree*. They use the Wood hereof to build their Houses.

3. The *Ball-Apple*. Has Leaves growing in pairs eight or nine Inches long, and two or three where broadest ; the Apple dark yellow, with three Seed in each.

4. The *Bread-Apple*. Its Flowers small and yellow growing in a long Spike. Half dram of the Kernel drank in Water is an excellent Remedy for the Flux.

5. The *Musk-Apple*. Bears small white flowers full of Thread : The ripe Fruit big as an Egg and yellowish : It flowers in June and August ; and bears ripe Fruit in March.

6. The *Stone-Apple*. Is a sweet edible-Fruit ;

Fruit, as large as an Orange, yet its inside
smells rancid.

7. The *Copaiba Balsam*. This Tree yields
great plenty of a Balsam, very good in all
Fluxes of the Bowels. The Leaves are four
or five Inches long and two and a half broad.
the Wood is very red, and the Boards thereof
put to several Uses.

8. The *Banana*. Its Fruit strait, short
round and fragrant; they are to be had all
the Year.

9. Red-dye Bark. Because it's used in dying
that colour, by boylng it in Water
its outside is grey, within white.

10. Soap Bark. Is a Tree whose inner
Bark they use either green or dry instead of
Spanish-soap; it washing Cloaths beyond the
Soap-berries.

11. The *Bird-grain Berry*. Its Leaves
grow by pairs; are finely veined, white and
woolly below, the Fruit soft and sweet, and
eaten by the Birds.

12. Blew-berry. Because used in dying
that colour; they will keep dry a long time
when ripe they are about the bigness of
small Cherry, and are mightily coveted by
the Pidgeons.

13. The *Black-Ink Berry*. This the
Portuguese call *Preta*.

14. The *White-Ink Berry*. Is a Pear-like
Tree, with a large five Leaved yellow fragrant
Roses; which flowers in October and
November.

15. Soap

15. *Soap-berry.* This Tree grows in many
laces ; of the Fruit they make Buttons.

The *Suck-berry.* Is a tall Tree ending
ith three Leaves : the Fruit is ripe in *April*, which they suck the Juice of only, spit-
ng out the Skins.

17. The *Two Berry-tree.* Its Leaves grow
y pairs, as does its Fruit, which is yel-
ow, of a Plumb size, and round : it may
be eaten plentifully without danger.

18. *Birch-wood.* Because like it, which
ey put to several uses.

19. *Bird-lime Tree.* Bears small Leaves
ke the Sensible Plant ; yields a clammy
tch-like Gum, which they rub on Sticks
to catch Birds with, as we do our Bird-lime.

20. *Brasil-wood.* Is a tall thorny Tree,
ith Box-like Leaves ; it flowers in *De-
ember* : they are red and yellow, and
smell like *Lillies of the Vallies*.

21. The *Calabash-tree.* Bears white and
reen Lilly-like Flowers, but they stink e-
regeiously : The Trees at certain Seasons
lose all their Leaves in one Day, and in
two or three more they will grow again.

22. The *Cancw-tree.* Is very large and
uch brancht ; its Flowers are partly yel-
ow and greenish, very fragrant ; the Fruit
out as big as an Apple, covered with Hair,
and when ripe breaks into three parts : Of
the Wood they make Fishing and Ferry-
boats.

23. *Cashew-tree.* Bears a Kidney-like Fruit, at the end of a larger; whose Kernel roasted eats beyond a Chesnut: The Natives make Canows of its Timber.

24. *Wild Cashew.* Like the last, but these Leaves are very rough and hard.

25. *Horse Cassia.* Is a tall great Tree, with Flesh Flowers, which may be seen at a great distance.

26. *The Chardone.* Is a sort of Indian-Fig or Prickle-Pear; with an edible deep red Fruit, as big again as a Goose Egg: good to eat.

27. *The Cochineel-Chardone or Tuna.* Its Leaves from one to four foot long; some three, others four Square; the Flowers much less than the next, the Fruit three Inches long and four about, which by pressing splits lengthways, containing a white juicy Pulp full of Seeds: These are eaten with the Pulp, and for pleasantness exceed our common Figs.

28. *The Knobbed Chardone.*

29. *The three square Chardone.*

30. *Birds Cherry.* Bears a black Fruit, much coveted by the Birds.

31. *Myrtle Cherry.* Its Fruit black; the Leaves have an astringent or dry taste, but being rubb'd betwixt the Fingers, smell very strong.

32. *Pepper Cherry.* The Fruit scarlet with eight Furrows, tastes bitterish, and something hot, like *Capsicum* or Cod-pepper.

33. *The*

The Trefoil, Spotted-Cherry. Its Flowers
ve Leaved ; the Fruit when ripe (which is
in February) blackish speckled, with white,
the Skin peel'd off they are sweetish, each
is big as a Goose-berry, and contain three
small white Kernells.

34. Yellow-cherry. These they often eat.

35. The Coco-tree. Is a sort of Palm e-
very Body knows.

35. Coral-tree. Grows about as big as a
crab, is thorny and trifoliated ; its Blo-
oms equal the Flower de Luce, are scarlet
and seen at a great distance, but quickly
fall off ; the Pods are one, three and some
ve Inches long, with as many Partitions as
seed.

37. The Cork-tree. Is about the size of a
pine or Bass-tree, the Leaves like Walnut
but sharper : it bears pale yellow Flowers
in great tufts, and a yellow Plumb, the
Wood is reddish and light : of which they
make Corks and Stopples.

38. Ebeny. Is a large Tree, with small
dark green Leaves ; the Heart of the Tree
a sad Olive-colour near black : it's bitter
whilst growing.

39. Thrum-Elder. Its Wood, Bark and
leath, resemble Elder, and the first sinells of
; the Flowers are fragrant, large and yel-
low like Primroses made up of five Leaves,
and fill'd with yellow and saffron coloured
threads an Inch and a half long : the Tree
very beautiful.

40. The Torch-Fig. A sort of prick Pear, on the Leaves of which grow certain Warts or Excrescencies.

41. Silk-finger Tree. This bears eight ten Leaves on a two or three Inch footstall Star-fashioned like the Fire-root, smooth above, and silky below : finely Veined.

42. Curl Flower. This Tree is large and shady ; of the Wood which is very hard they make Wheels for their Sugar-mill. The Tree looks beautiful when in Flower which is in October and November, they being of a blew and white colour.

43. Sweet-Flower Tree. At the top of Leaves, which are whitish underneath, grow tufts of small white six leaved Flowers of a pleasant Scent.

44. Yellow Hang Flower. Is a Tree with soft long opposite Leaves ; at the top of the Branches grow a spike of beautiful yellow Flowers, which by a crooked footstall hang downwards ; its Fruit of a Currant size.

45. Wall-Flower Tree. Because its Flowers are like our single Stock-gilliflower, yellow and rather sweeter than them, which are to be seen in December and January.

46. All-Fruit. From its plenty, being so thick set round its Body, you can scarce see its Bark ; they are about the bigness of Lime, sweet, temperate, and wholesome, pleasant in Feavers.

47. The *Fustick*. Grows every where
the Woods ; its Fruit is ripe in *March*.
48. The *Genipat*, or *Ink-Apple*. A Tree
whose Fruit stains like Ink.
49. *Gum-Icica*. The Bark of this Tree
being cut, yields a fragrant Rozin smelling
like Dill ; much used in all wounds of
the Head.
50. *Yellow Gum-Tree*. From the Bark of
this also flows a purging yellow Gum,
which the Portuguese call *Gum Lacra*.
51. The *Chestnut Gourd*. Each *Fruit*, has five
or six very white *Chestnut*-like Kernels, which
it well.
52. The *Orange Gourd*. Contains two or
three large Kernels, which are not edible,
but the Pulp about them is, being sharp and
little bitterish. A saffron Milk flows from
the Tree being cut.
53. The *Ginger Hazel*. Because it bears
Katkin somewhat like it, which smells
of Ginger ; the Root has also the same taste
and smell.
54. The *Greater or Male Iaracatia*. Is a
small strait thorny Treee, the Fruit of a saf-
ron colour both within and without ; when
ripe it's eaten either raw or boyl'd : in *March*
it renewes its Leaves, and in *April* and *May*
it *Flowers* and *Fruits*.
55. The *Female Iaracatia*. Differs from
the *Male*, only in being less in all its
Parts.

56. *Coil'd Inga.* Is distinguisht from the following in having its Fruit six or seven Inches long, but odly turn'd about like Pe-nid Sugar.

57. *Feather-Inga.* Bears a tuft of small white Flowers fill'd with white silken Hair two Inches long, tipt with yellow ; the smell sweet like those of the Lime-tree.

58. *Joynted-Inga.* They eat its Fruits which is well tasted ; it's ripe in May.

59. *Rusty Inga.* The Pods of this are fat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair.

60. *Iron-Wood.* Is a great branched Tree with sharp pointed Heart-like Leaves three or four Inches long : The Wood extremely hard.

61. *Black Lignum-Vite.* The Wood has a blackish colour and smells well.

62. *White Lignum-Vite.* Its Flower buds are somewhat bigger than a Cherry-stone, which opens into five parts, discovering a single round, sweet, yellow Leaf, on which are many white Threads, tipt with yellow.

63. *The Wood-Limon.* Has a thin Skin and very Jucy, with a few small Seeds which are hurtful to the Teeth.

64. *The Mangrove-tree.* The Flowers are a yellowish green ; the Fruit is Food for the Terrapines.

65. *Match-tree.* The Natives make Ropes of the Bark of this Tree, as also Match-cord like ours made of Paper.

66. *Mullein-tree.* The Leaves very like em ; it bears a spike of yellow Flowers, d a *Gooseberry-like* Fruit, which they t.

67. *Bread Palm.* A very useful Tree to Natives, not only in making Flower of the Wood slit and beaten, which they eat instead of *Cassava-bread*, but with the leaves they thatch their Huts, and also being pliable they use them as Cords : Of the Fruit they make an Oyl, the Kernel they eat ; and of the Bark they make Match to light their Pipes with.

68. *Egg-Palm.* Of the saffron coloured Lip ; they make a Croceous Oyl, which they burn in their Lamps, and from its Kernel they express a clear Oyl, which they cook their Meat withal whilst fresh ; of the Bark of the Nut they make Tobacco-pipes, and with its Leaves, they thatch their Huts, make Mats, Baskets, &c.

69. *Hurdle-Palm.* Bears pale yellow three leaved Flowers, and an Olive-like fruit ; they make Baskets, and cover their Huts with its Leaves, and of the Wood is made Hurdles to fold their Sheep and other Cattle.

70. *Yellow-Palm.* Its Flowers three leaved, and very small, with Threads, which in the *Palm-bag* are all yellow ; its Fruit small, and Wood taper, which they use in building.

71. *Bread-Peach.* The Fruit of this they eat boyld with Flesh and Fish instead Bread ; it hath a large Kernel, which they also eat with it.

72. *The Pitoma.* Is a large branch Tree, the Leaves grow by pairs of divers Sizes, viz. from three to eight Inch long; the Flowers small four leaved of Straw colour, the Fruit oval, the Meat a pleasant sharp taste, with a stipticity dryness.

73. *Amber Plumb.* Its Branches thorow the Flower five leaved, but very small; Fruit yellow, pleasant, tho' somewhat sour and bitterish : it ripens in January and February.

74. *Bay Plumb.* The Fruit when ripe black, but before yellow.

75. *The Kidney-Plumb.* The Skin and Flesh is yellow, and smells like Spanish-figs.

76. *Mangata Plumb.* Its Flowers are like Jessamine, and very fragrant; the Fruit a greenish yellow, frequently spotted one side with red ; the Kernel is very white and sweet tasted ; and therefore eaten with the Fruit, but not until they fall off themselves.

77. *Fire-root.* The Natives make a Fire in a piece of this Root dryed, into wher they put a stick of a certain hard Wood and by constant turning found, it creates Fire.

71. *River Tree.* Because it always grows on its Banks, and shoots its Roots on the Water ; it bears a beautiful Umbel of small five leaved scarlet Flowers.

79. *Balsam Rose.* Its Leaves smell like *Rosemary* and *Marjerom* ; the Fruit dark red, eats sweetish and gummy. It flowers in *January* and *February* : the Fruit is ripe in *April* and *May*.

80. *Heart Rose.* Bears an eight leaved white Flower resembling a Rose, and as sweet.

81. The *Cup-tree.* Is very tall, the Leaves like *Mulberries* notcht and crumpled ; it's Wooden Fruit, as big as a Child's Head ; having a stopple or cover for its Crown, which it drops in *March* and *April*, when ripe : Of the Wood they make the *Spokes* of their Sugar-wheels, because it bears moisture without damage.

82. The *Salt-tree.* Looks like a Willow ; from its Leaves come four or five small four leaved pale yellow Flowers, with as many black Threads in them : These Leaves yield a kind of Salt, as much of which, you may take from three or four, as will season a Mess of Broath.

83. *Yellow-tree.* From its plenty of large yellow Flowers, by which it may be known at two or three Miles distance ; at that time having no Leaves, they coming afterwards.

84. The flat Podded *Yellow-tree.* Has three, four or five Leaves from one Base

on three Inch foot stalks ; it flowers in December : they are Bell-fashion'd, two Inches long, and cut on the brims into five parts.

85. *Thorny Waga*. A prickly Tree, with very small Leaves, and thrummy white Flowers.

86. *Cabinet-wood*. Is a high Tree with blew Flowers : the Wood is mixt with red and black, and is much used in Carving, Inlaying, &c.

87. *Camel-wood*. Is a great Tree with a green Ball-like Fruit, red within, full of small Fig-like Seed : These are eat by some, but not much valued.

88. *Milkey Camel-wood*. This Tree bears a white Rose-like Flower, with reddish bottoms, each on a long Footstalk : In the middle of the Flower, is a yellow roziney Pea-sized Button like Turpentine, but of an unsavoury smell.

89. *Gum-wood*. The Leaves of this Tree are pointed, shine, and grow opposite five or seven in a Branch ; the Fruit red, in shape and size like a Pistachio ; which with the Wood smell like the Gum Icica.

90. *Boat-wood*. Because the Natives make their Boats and Canows of this Wood, either green or dry.

91. *Holy-wood*. Is a large Tree, with a smooth grey Bark ; its Wood very hard : On the top Boughs of this Tree grow frequently an odd sort of Mistletoe ; springing from several sharp pointed streakt yellow Balls

Balls ; whose Leaves are of a yellow green, six or seven Inches long, and very narrow.

92. *Sugar-wood.* Is yellow ; of the Planks they make Sugar Chests : the Tree is tall, and yields a brown scentless *Balsam* ; with which the Natives by anointing, cures the Worms in their Feet, a disease frequent amongst them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of S H R U B S.

1. *THE Thorny Globe Acacia.* Grows eight or nine foot high ; the stem full of small crooked Spines, the Leaves grow in pairs, very like *Solomons Seal*, with two small Thorns between each pair : its Flowers pale yellow, and globular, composed of many small Threads ; the Pod a foot or fifteen Inches long, beset with small prickles.

2. *The Great Aloes.* Bears a greenish yellow Flower, made of five Star-fashioned *Petalæ* or Flower Leaves ; they make good Cloath of the Leaves of this Plant ; and these or its Roots thrown into Ponds, fuddles the Fish : so that you may take them with your Hand.

3. *Mistletoe*

3. *Mistletoe Aloes.* This grows from the Boughs and rotten Trunks of Trees ; the Leaves are very like Aloes.

4. *Arnotto.* Is a Shrub, with large cor-dated Leaves ; with five leaved Rose-like Blush-colour'd Flowers growing in Clusters : they make a saffron coloured Indico of the Seed, call'd *Arnotto* ; with which they dye raw Silk.

5. The *Burr.* Has broad Leaves serra-ted and pointed ; its Burs grow in Rundles, twelve or more together : they are very troublesome in travelling both to Man and Beast, sticking to their Hair, &c.

6. *Button-tree.* Its Flowers small and yellowish ; the Heads are like *Alder Cones*.

7. *Brasil Calavancies.* Its Flowers yellow, with red Veins ; the Pods flat and twisted, each holding four white Pease, which taste well : they flourish all the Year.

8. *Cassada.* Rises seven or eight foot high, thick as ones Thumb, six or seven Leaves grow from one Stalk, Star fashion'd ; its Flowers small five leaved, pale yellow, and very thrummy in the middle ; its Root large as ones thigh, three or four foot long, and yields a thick Milk, which is deadly poyson : Nevertheless, by boyl-ing and ordering of it, they make a whole-some Bread.

9. *Cotton-bush.* Has a Rose-like Flower, yellow, with a Purple bottom ; its Fruit bears the Cotton.

10. *Bay-*

10. Bay-leaved Granadilla. The Fruit Pear-fashion'd ; when ripe of a greenish yellow, pleasant to the taste and smell ; it's full of black flat shining Seed.

11. Broad-leaved Granadilla. The Flower sweet and party-coloured ; Fruit like the last.

12. Ivy-leaved Granadilla. Each Leaf stands two Inches and half distant on an Inch Footstalk ; on which grows a small, round dentated Leaf, with a reddish Tendrel joining to it ; the Fruit oval of the size of a large Plumb.

13. Fiddle-pointed Granadilla. Has a Leaf with five Segments, and the middle often sinuated like the sides of a Fiddle ; the Fruit yellowish, and pleasant both in smell and taste ; the Pulp croceous, and will dye the Tongue of a Saffron colour.

14. The Trefoil Granadilla. Its Flowers mostly white, and smells well ; the Fruit yellow when ripe, but before spotted with white.

15. The Trefoil Auriculated Granadilla. The Ears consist of three serrated Leaves ; the Fruit sweet, greenish and white ; the middle of the Threads Purple.

16. The Stinking, hairy, Bladder'd Granadilla. The Leaves cordated, and smell like Henbane.

17. Hop-tree. Bears Willow Leaves and membranaceous Fruit, somewhat like Hops ; grows in sandy places.

18. Indigo

18. *Indico.* Grows three or four foot high, and bears pale purplish Flowers.

19. *White Indico.* Has a spungy Stalk, hairy Leaves, a white Flower of a Daisie make and size ; the Stalks or Roots broken yields a blew juice.

20. *Love Apple.* Grows about a yard high ; the Leaves sinuated, soft and prickley, on the middle Rib of the under Side ; the Flowers five leaved, of a greenish yellow : the Fruit edible, of a Medlar size ; yellow when ripe, but before whitish with green streaks.

21. *White-flowred Love Apple.* Its Stalks thorny and hoary, as are its Leaves, and somewhat jagged ; the Fruit of an Apple size, hoary, yellow and shining when ripe ; its Shell brittle as an Egg, the Pulp very sweet, and a grateful Food to the Ants.

22. *Hoary Love Apple.* Its Branches and Leaves both hoary and thorny ; the last has generally seven Angles : the Flower of a faint blew, resembling a five-pointed Star.

23. *The Melon Apple.* Bears a yellow five-leaved Flower in size and shape like a *Daffodil* ; these grow fifteen or twenty together on very long Pedicels : The Fruit shining and black, but when ripe are often found empty.

24. *Heart-leaved Mistletoe.* Its Flowers brown yellow, six leaved with yellow Threads : its Fruit like a Clove.

25. *Nettle-berry.* Has its Stalks and Leaves hairy ; the last soft, grow opposite, and are lightly

lightly notcht : the Fruit like Juniper, and black, sweet tasted ; and are eaten by the Negroes.

26. *Palma Christi*. From the Kernels of this they press an Oyl to burn in their Houses, &c.

27. The Nettle *Palma Christi*. The Leaves and Stalks are thick-set with stinging Hairs ; the first are generally divided into three parts ; its Flowers small, white and five leaved.

28. *Goat Pea*. Each stalk hath six pair of Leaves an Inch long, with one at the end, underneath woolly : it bears a spike of small white Flowers mixt with Purple ; after which come many half Inch Pods like Goats horns, each containing six or eight Seed.

29. *Tree Pea*. Bears knotted taper Pods about four Inches long ; the Pease dark yellow, sharp at one end, with a chink or furrow along its Sides.

30. *Pellitory Tree*. The Root is hotter than our Pellitory, and like it draws a great deal of *Rheum* from the Head : it's an excellent Remedy for a *Gonnorrhœa* drank in a Morning as Tea ; it relieves also in the Stone and Stoppage of Urine.

31. *Holey Pellitory*. Resembles our common ; but the Leaves are perforated like those of *Oranges* and *St. John's wort*.

32. *Penguins.* Bears an edible Fruit, five Inches long ; its Flowers bleuish, with white Threads, the Leaves very like Aloes.

33. *Tail Pepper.* Grows five or six foot high ; tastes like *long Pepper* ; is gather'd in October and November, five or six Inches long and somewhat crooked : The Root smells like Time, and wonderfully cures Impostumes.

34. Narrow leaved *Tail Pepper.* Is common in the Woods ; the Fruit longer than the last.

35. The *Dwarf Plumb.* Grows about a foot high, bears Willow-like Leaves in pairs, ending single, the Flowers yellow, as is its Fruit, and sweet, but nevertheless is not eaten.

36. The *Cluster Plumb.* Has Leaves thick, roundish and shining : The Flowers five leaved, small and whitish ; the Fruit edible, when ripe of a dark red.

37. The *Granat Plumb.* Is sweetish and well tasted, yellow when ripe, and full of small Grains ; a Tea made of the Root, is excellent in Fluxes : Of the Fruit they make a *Marmalade*, like that of Quinces.

38. *Rats-bane.* The Leaves of this grow two or three together ; the Flowers red, but Footstalks Saffron coloured ; the Root is an Antidote against the Poyson of its Flowers and Leaves.

39. *Blew berried Rats-bane.* Is a certain Poyson, both to Man and Beast.

40. *Balsamick*

40. *Balsamick Golden Rod.* The Flowers or Leaves bruised, smell like *Storax*; the last they use in pain and redness of the Eyes.

41. *Shrub Golden Rod.* The Leaves when dry are black above, but white and woolly underneath.

42. The *hairy Star-podded Sensible Plant.* Is thorny, with Leaves about one Inch and half long, which grow in pairs, and are hairy underneath; the Flowers are a small white thrummy Head; with a blush of Purple, which produces ten or twelve hairy Pods, which grow Star-wise, each about an Inch long: The Leaves of this Plant shut themselves up on the least touch, but open again a while after.

43. The *Round seeded Sensible.* The Flowers purplish set close into a Head; the Pods about three Inches long, rough and hairy: the Roots smell like *Turnips*.

44. The *Square seeded Sensible.* As large as a Slow bush; the Flowers and Pods like the last, but bigger.

45. The *Rose Sensible.* The Leaves and Pods grow like an open Rose.

46. *Shrub Solomon's Seal.* Has shining Leaves growing by pairs, each an Inch and half long, and almost as broad; the Flowers white.

47. *Golden Spike.* A Shrub with opposite Leaves, somewhat whitish below; at the top of the Branches grow Spikes six or seven

seven Inches long, with five small leaved yellow Flowers, whose edges are deep red.

48. The *Sugar Cane*. Grows generally six or seven foot high, and four Inches thick, and about that distance betwixt each joyn't, but if longer they are the better esteemed.

49. *Thorn-berry*. Its Thorns grow by pairs, as does its Leaves, which are like Box, and generally six, or three couple; its Flowers long, pale purple, hang down; are four leaved, with as many small white Threads: The Berries of the bigness of Elder, of a dark Purple and stain like Black Cherries; each has one small white flat Stone.

50. The *Waved Torch*. Its Leaves are thick as Aloes; the edges of a dark red, and notcht.

51. The *White Tuft*. A Shrub bearing at the top of its Branches a cluster of white four leaved Flowers, full of the same colour'd Threads, an Inch and half long: they smell somewhat like a Rose, and make a pleasant shew.

51. *Yellow Violet Tree*. The Leaves finely Veined, oval and serrated towards the points; its Flowers five Leaved, yellow and sweet as our Wall-flower, but of a deep red before they are opened.

C H A P. IX.

Of HERBS.

1. *ROUND Adam's Apple.* Its Flowers five leaved with Purple Veins ; the fruit round, smooth, and when ripe yellow ; somewhat bigger than a Crab : these are eaten boiled with Oyl and Pepper.

2. *Pine Apple.* Its Leaves resemble Aloes ; the Flower three leaved, and blew ; its fruit very pleasant and well known.

3. *Amaranth-like Herb.* Is woody, and grows about two foot high ; at every Branch comes a red head of small Flowers on an inch Footstalk sustained by a small Nettle-like Leaf.

4. *White Arsmart.* Bears long slender white Flowers, Willow Leaves, and knotty stalks.

5. *Avens.* Rises a yard or higher, Branches at the joynts, where are generally five leaves wing'd and cut like ours.

6. *Tway blade Aven.* Grow sometimes a yard high ; it Branches from the joynts, where are two serrated Leaves five or six inches long ; at the tops grow small five leaved yellow Flowers, scenting somewhat like Chamomil.

7. *Battata's.* Have Leaves some cordated, others angular, bears neither Flower nor

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Fruit ; the Root is milkey, very white within, and pale yellow without.

8. Red Battata's. These are red throughout, and ting the Hands blew, and a Knit black.

9. Sea-berry. Bears thick juicy Leaves like Purslain, but much bigger ; the Flowers like a Gillyflower, five leaved and white with black shining Olive sized berries : the Flesh like that of a Black Cherry.

10. Besom weed. From the Use they put it to ; it's a Bush half a yard high, with opposite Vervain Leaves, from whence proceed small white four leaved Flowers, which are succeeded by round little Berries full of dusty Seed.

11. Hand leaved Bindweed. Climbs Trees and Bushes, the Stalk hairy and spotted, has plain Cinquefoil Leaves and a white Flower.

12. White Bindweed. Has cordated Leaves with a white pentangular Flower.

13. The Blite. Bears a spike of green Flowers : it's boyld for a Sallet, and eat well.

14. Welted Broom. Rises a yard high with hairy welted Stalks ; at the top green yellow Flowers, with Pea-like Pods and greenish Seed ; which are generally Worm eaten.

15. Bur-buds. It's Branches some upright others bending ; at the joynts grow three or four soft Inch-long Leaves hanging below.

below ; at the top of the Stalks are small paple Purple Flowers, whose Bud is so fat and burry, that it easily clings to your Cloaths.

16. *Yellow Buttons.* Is a low Plant, with Hyssop Leaves, and a head of yellow Flowers cut to the middle in six notches, with as many white Threads.

17. The *Three leaved Calabash.* Climbs all Trees ; its Leaves like the *Cowitch* : the Fruit less then the common Calabash, else very like it.

18. *Ground Calavances.* Has Trefoil Leaves with small yellow Flowers ; it creeps on the Ground with many netty Roots : to these grow Hazel-like Nuts, in which are one or two sweet edible Kernels, as pleasant as Pease.

19. The *Red Camara.* Smells finer than Mint ; the Leaves serrated and grow opposite, the Berries green.

20. The *White Camara.* The Flowers sweet, and the whole Plant has a Minty smell.

21. The *Yellow Camara.* The Flowers yellow ; otherwise like the red.

22. The *Clammy yellow Camara.* Grows very tall ; the Leaves rough and hairy like Nettles ; the Flowers nine Leaved, with black Threads.

23. *Star Campion.* Grows about two foot high, with several woolly Mouse-ear Leaves ; at the top grow five or six blew five leaved

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Flowers, with a white Star at the bottom, and some threads of the same colour.

24. *Cone Cane.* The Leaves eight or nine Inches long, and three where broadest ; at the top grows a yellow and Scarlet *Cone* ; between the Scales come pale purplish Flowers, with many black Seed wrapt in a sort of Lint. The Stalk of this chewed for eight Days together is said to be an infallible Remedy against a *Gonorrhœa*, without using any other Medicine.

25. *Red Cone Cane.*

26. *Blew Cone Cane.* Its Flowers four leaved and blew.

27. *Red edg'd flouring Cane.* Has taper pointed veiny Leaves, with red Edges : Its Flowers made of three or four crooked Leaves, of a Fire colour, the Root cures Ulcers : they also eat it boyld or roasted in hard times.

28. *Grape Flowring Cane.* Its Flowers of a blush red ; the Fruit grows in Clusters the Bark juicy stains like Black Cherries they use it therefore for Ink, the whole Plant very sweet, smelling like Ginger i bruised.

29. *The Fire coloured Flowring Cane.*

30. *The Yellow Flowring Cane.* Like the last, but Leaves narrower.

31. *Common Capsicum.* Grows three or four foot high, with a scarlet pyramid Fruit ; much sharper than the rest.

32. *Cheri-*

32. *Cherry Capsicum.* The Fruit resembling it.

33. *Small Cherry Capsicum.* The Fruit much less than the last, and pale red or yellowish.

34. *Crooked Capsicum.* The Fruit of these hang down.

35. *Great Capsicum.* Like the Common, but the Fruit thicker and deeper red ; the leaves of this grow single.

36. *Narrow Capsicum.* The Leaves much longer and narrower than the last ; the fruit three Inches long red and taper.

37. *Dock-leaved Catkin.* Its *fulus* like hat of a Walnut, five or six Inches long, thick and composed of four square buds of fine Scarlet ; the Fruit hangs by three fine Threads, has a vwhite Pulp and Kernel.

38. *The Chardone.* A sort of Indian-fig growing on Trees and Shrubs ; the Flowers is composed of many Leaves, green, vwhite and yellow ; the Fruit oval with triangular points of a curious red, the Seed black, and eaten vwith the Pulp.

39. *The Winter Cherry.* The Flowers are small pale yellow, and five angled, with as many spots ; the *Fruit* of a Cherry size : s eaten.

40. *Tall Chickweed.* Grows four or five foot high, with single narrow hairy *Willow Leaves* ; the *Flowers* are white with purple bottoms,

41. *Fish-Climer.* Has a welted Stalk with five serrated Leaves, viz. two pair, and one at the end ; its Beans are red, with a black Kernel : these being bruised and cast into Rivers, intoxicates the Fish.

42. *Snake-Climer.* Its Leaves whitish underneath, cordated and umbilicated ; it's eight leaved, Flower is yellowish, small, and of an odd make ; the contorted Root an approved Remedy in the Stone, the Leaf bruised and applied, an excellent Antidote against all Venomous Bites.

43. *Three seeded Climber.* Has cordated Leaves, with small white five Starr'd Flowers with a purple spot in the middle ; the Fruit three square, with as many Cells, having in each, one brown Seed.

44. *Brown Cocks Foot.* Grows three or four Cubits high, the Spikes divided into twelve or fifteen brown Fingers ; each eight or nine Inches long.

45. *Green Cocks-foot.* Like the last, but the Spikes green, as also longer and finer.

46. *Sweet Cotton weed.* Its Leaves wooll and curl'd like Groundsel ; the Flowers grow towards the top of the Herb, resemblin Wormwood, but smells like Dittander Creet.

47. *Wild Cowcumber.* Its Leaves trifid notcht and hairy ; the Fruit of an Egg sized prickly, yet eaten.

48. *The Grand Cow-itch.* A sort of Kidney Bean with yellow Flowers ; its Pod broad

broad, hairy and rugged ; it climbs Trees, flowers in June and July.

49. *Umbellated Cyperus.* Grows three or four foot *high*, and branches into four or five Stalks.

50. *White headed Cyperus.* Rises a foot *high*, at the top comes seven or eight white Heads standing on short Footstalks, guarded with six sharp Leaves.

51. *Hairy naked Dasie.* Like the next, but Stalks and Leaves hairy and notcht about.

52. *Smooth naked Dasie.* Its Leaves three or four Inches long, and one and a half where broadest, whitish below : it's a great Counter-poyson, and very good in Fluxes.

53. *Slender Dock.* Grows half a yard *high*, with many narrow Leaves and slender Spikes, with very minute yellow Flowers.

54. *Stinking Dogsbane.* Is a climbing milky Plant, with a yellow Flower and Fruit, somewhat prickly like the Thorn-apple, in which are many Seed adhering to a beautiful Silver Down.

55. *Apple rooted Dragons.* From the resemblance of its Bulb, grows two foot *high*, its Stalk speckled with green, yellow and white ; its Pestel when ripe spotted with yellow and red.

56. *Four leaved Earthnuts.* Grows about half a yard *high*, with two pair of Liquorish Leaves, and yellow Pulse Flowers ; to its Roots are Pods fixed, in which are two

pleasant *Kernels*, that taste like *Pistacheo's*, and are eaten boyld in their Deserts.

57. The *broad Edder*. The *Leaves* of this are more pointed and broader, than the *Round*, and double veined round the edges; they eat the *Root* boyld as *Potatoes*, and the *Leaves* as a boyld *Sallet*.

58. *Narrow leav'd Edder*. Has *Leaves* about a foot long, it *flowers* in *April*, green without and white within.

59. *Round Edder*. Has a round cordated *Milky Leaf*; the *Root* of an *Onyon* size, yellow within, but reddish without.

60. *Scarlet Elder*. The *Leaves* five or, six Inches long, trifoliated and serrated: It *flowers* like *Elder*; they are of a bloody colour, without *Petalæ*.

61. *Elecampane Everlasting*. Because its *Roots* have the same scent; the *Flowers* are composed of shining Silvery Scales which never decay.

62. *Climing Fern*. This twines about several Shrubs and Plants.

63. *Notcht leaved Fern*. Grows three or four foot high, its *Leaves* five or six Inches long, bearing its Seed on the edges only.

64. *Miter headed Flax*. Rises about two foot high, and Branches much; its *Stalks* hairy, as also its *Leaves*, which are long and pointed, putting out here and there blood red *Flowers*, with *Flax like Heads* mitred and bluntly triangular.

65. Dead scented Fleabane. Grows half a yard high, dividing into opposite Branches, where grow three or four plain Leaves one bigger than another ; from these on two or three Inch Footstalks come yellow Daisie-like Flowers, without any smell.

66. Dwarf Flower-Fence. Rises a yard high, each Stalk hath twelve or more pair of Leaves like the Sensible Plant, the Flowers yellow and Pods two or three Inches long.

67. Feather Flower. Grows half a yard high, ; its Stalks angular and knotty at every joyn, where it branches with two serrated Leaves, but more in the lesser, whence proceed small four leaved white feathery Flowers.

68. The Horn-flower. Grows a yard high, the Leaves six or eight Inches long, somewhat wrinkled and lightly notcht ; the Flowers long, hollow and of a curious red ; its Fruit round and striated, with small Seed divided within like a Poppy Head.

69. The Paunch Flower. Is a scandent Plant with roundish Leaves ; the Flower is of a whitish yellow ; its shape singular, resembling a humane Paunch : to this is annexed a broad Membrane full of red Veins.

70. Twin Flowers. Has from one Root nine or ten Branches, each near two foot high, on these grovv Willow-like Leaves by pairs ; at the top come out vvhite Flowers like

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like *Tansy*, but six times less, on four Inch Footstalks but alvvays tvvo together.

71. Scarlet Fox Glove. Grovvs three or four foot high, vvith Nettle Leaves opposite; the Flowers grovv in Spikes like the common.

72. Purging Germander. Its Leaves grovv opposite, round and serrated, Flowers vwhite, but very small. A Drink of this Purges and Vomits strongly.

73. Ginger. Grovvs about tvwo foot high, vvith Flag Leaves.

74. Bottle Gourd. Bears a large vwhite five leaved Flower; the Seed flat and as it vvere forked at each end.

75. Ivy Gourd. A scandent Plant vvith Ivy Leaves: In the Fruit of this are 12 Seed in three Cells, of vvhose Kernels they make a clear Oyl, to burn in their Lamps; but like the Kernel, it's too bitter to be eaten.

76. The long Gourd. Its Fruit fifteen Inches long, and eleven about; its Meat yellowv, taste unpleasant; and therefore not eaten.

77. Trifid-leaved Gourd. Runs amongst other Herbs and Shrubs, the Stalks vwinged the Leaves rough and green vvith pointed edges.

78. Grass Flower. Has grassy Leaf about the Root; its Stalk near half a yard high; at the top grovvs a single scaly Head, out of vwhich proceeds a three leaved Flower.

79. Fea

79. *Feather grass.* Near a yard high divides at top into twenty five, or three slender *Spikes* each three or four Inches long.

80. *Square headed Grass.* Its Stalk triangular, fifteen and sometimes twenty Inches high ; the Heads four square, and seem to be made up of five Glands as big as a *Raisor*, with four Leaves coming from its Bosom ; these Heads smell like *Chamomil*.

81. *Pleated Millet Grass.* Grows four or five foot high, Reed-like ; its *Leaves* finely pleated, like the young *Palmetto* ; the *Spikes* half a foot long.

82. *Hairy Oat-grass.* At the top of the Stalk comes seven narrow sharp *Leaves*, about two Inches long, the inside very white at first setting on ; in the middle of these grow *Oat-like Seed*.

83. *Silver Quaking Grass.* Bears five or six slender *Spikes* two Inches long, no thicker than a Packthread ; this from Silvery, turns purplish, and trembles with the Wind.

84. *Prickley-seed Grass.* Grows from a three square Stalk to about four foot *high*, where grows many sharp Grains, at it were set with prickles.

85. *Snake Grass.* Grows about a yard *high*, the middle Vein of the *Leaves* is white. If you are bit in the Hand by any Veno-mous *Snake*, the poysen will not spread, if you tye it about with this *Grass*.

86. *White*

86. *White strip'd Grass.* Rises two yards high, and has a white List in the midst of each Leaf.

87. *Itchey Groundsel.* For the Leaves which have a sharp and hot taste, being boyld and wash'd withit, cures that distemper in any part of the Body: It grows a yard high, full of long, narrow, notcht, soft Leaves; at the top it Branches into many yellow Flowers, with downey Seed.

88. *Blew-Heart wort.* The Flowers which come at the ends of the Stalks are wrapt in a singular cordated Leaf, which also covers the Seed.

89. *Scarlet Heart-wort.*

90. *Marsh Hemlock.* Grows two or three foot high in the Water near the Banks, with Leaves three or four Inches long cut into eight narrow pointed Segments, resembling Horns, of a Smallage taste.

91. *Clammy Horehound.* Rises near a yard high, and at every joyns has two or three Branches; its Flowers blew and three leaved.

92. *Red Jessamine.* Rises with a single Stalk, having opposite Leaves three or four Inches long; at the top grows many red Flowers somewhat cut like the Honey-suckle:

93. *Broad-leaved Knot-wort.* Is a leaning Plant, i. e. between upright and lying on the Ground; its Leaves like Hyssop, grow two or four at a joyns and hoary; from whence

whence proceed Heads or globular Whorles set close together.

94. *Narrow leaved Knot-wort.* Like the last, but Leaves narrower and Knobs white.

95. *Base Indico.* Grows a yard high with *Sena* like Leaves four or five pair on a Stalk; Flowers yellow, Pods six or seven Inches long, flattish and somewhat crooked, containing fifty or more Seed; it flourishes all the Year. Applied Poultiswise, it's good for pains in the Sides.

96. *Round leaved Base Indico.* Like the last, but Leaves rounder and end not single; they close in the Night; the Seed round, black, and small.

97. *White Water-lilly.* Is very like ours, has twelve white Leaves in each Flower, and four green ones under them.

98. *Yellow coddled Loostrife.* Grows four foot high, Branches much; the Leaves hairy and taper at both ends: on a two Inch Footstalk stands a Flower composed of four yellow Leaves, which are with the Cods ripe from August to November.

99. *The lesser Yellow coddled Loose-strife.* The Flowers stand on Inch Pods, and the whole Plant grows not two foot high.

100. *Clammy Mallow.* A beautiful Plant often ten foot high, with hairy notcht Leaves, and Flesh coloured Flowers; the black Seed, shining and three square, the whole Plant very clammy.

101. *Marsh Mallow.* Grows two or three foot high, with a five leaved Flesh colour'd Flower.

102. *Musk Mallow.* Its Leaves notcht, angular and hairy; the Flowers Purple at the bottom, the rest yellow and strip'd with the same; the sweet Seed grow in a five angled hairy Pod, in which divisions are seventy or more Seed.

103. The *yellow Mallow.* Is used instead of the common.

104. *Mechoacan.* A sort of blush colour'd Bindweed, purple within; its Root very thick and large.

105. *Balsam Mint.* Grows a foot or two high, its Stalks and Leaves hairy, the last notcht, grows by pairs and resembles those of Nettles: it flowers all the Year; they are composed of white and blew, in shape and manner of growing like *Tansy*.

106. *Gray Moss Mistletoe.* Hangs down from very tall Trees almost covering them; it's like Thread, with here and there a few Rosemary Leaves.

107. *Palm Mistletoe.* From an oval fat Bulb-like Knob, grows a *Squil Leaf* a foot or more long, with three Ribs its full length: these are said to be cooling and very effectual in easing pains.

108. The *Monorchis,* Has a round Root of a Filbert size, with two or three velvety Leaves from four Inches to a foot long; these have two rows of square blackish spots
on

on both Sides, as in some Ferns ; at the top grow three or four yellow scentless two leaved Flowers, one of which is spotted.

109. The *Mushroom Antidote*. Grows tyvo foot high, the *Leaves* soft and infoliated ; its *Flowers* small, vvhite and four leaved, set in a double Spike of little *Leaves* ; the Root of a biting taste like *Pellitory* : it's a great Counter-poyson, and of singular virtue against the eating of Venomous *Mushrooms*.

110. *Thrum Mustard*. Has fingred *Leaves* like *Lupines*, of a *Marjerome* smell ; the vvhole Plant is clammy, and at the setting on of the Leaves thorny.

111. The *Nettle*. Grows eight or nine foot high, and the Flowers much more branched than ours.

112. *Nickars*. From the likeness of the Seed to Marbles such as Boys play with ; it's a thorny Bush about the bigness of *Bryar* ; its *Leaves* like Liquorish, the *Flowers* yellow, and the Pods prickly.

113. *Black Night-shad*. They use it much in Physick ; the *Birds* love their *Berries*.

114. *Occoembo*. Has a thick crooked biting *Root*, with broad *Leaves*, green above, but rusty below like a *Fern*.

115. *Short Oker*. Grows about a yard high, the *Flowers* yellow like the *Holly-oak*, with a dark purple bottom : they eat the green

green Pods boyld with Pepper, Oyl and Vinegar.

116. Cone Orchis. Has a Tulip-like Bulb, which boyld, they eat as Yams; it bears three or four long white scaly Flowers, at the top of a single Stalk.

117. Hollow leav'd Orchis. From one Root grow five or six Stalks, with a single hollow Leaf on each, from whence rises a Spike of six leaved purplish Flowers.

118. Star Parsly. Grows half a yard high and its Leaves somewhat like Herb Paris; its Flowers pale Purple, small, and grow in Spikes, the Root smells like Parsly.

119. Pearl Seed. From its shining and hardness; it rises with four or five yellowish Stalks from one Root, with hairy Leaves, finely serrated.

120. Rundle Plantain. Because it bears its Flowers in Whorles, composed of three white Leaves, which grows on a Plantain-like Stalk near a yard high; angular above, but round below.

121. Serrated Polypody. Grows about a yard high, with serrated Leaves four Inches long, alternately set.

122. Trifoliate Polypody. Rises three or four foot high; its Leaves have a fourfold row of spots on each side the middle Rib.

123. Great Pumpkin. Its Fruit striated, round, but somewhat flattish, mixt with white and red, but within yellow; boyld or roasted in the Embers it eats well.

124. White

124. *White headed Purslain.* This they Pickle and eat with Fish and Flesh ; it tastes well, and is diuretick.

125. *Smooth-purple Purslain.* The Leaves like *Lavander*, thick and juicy, the Stalks take Root at every joyn ; its Flowers pentapetalous and Purple.

126. *Woolly Purslain.* Bears a five-leaved yellow Flower like ours, set in a Rose of eight green Leaves ; its Seed small and black, lying in Wool, with which also the Branches are covered.

127. *Black Maiden-Hair.* Grows two foot high, and bears rusty Seed.

128. *White Maiden-Hair.* Because the Stalks are covered with a white Meal, otherwise like the last.

129. *Green Melon.* From the colour of its Meat : these are often eat before Meals.

130. *Water Melons.* Are very pleasant, growing as big as ones Head, and round ; it's red where the Seed lies, and white near the Shell ; they are to be had all the Year, but most plentiful about *Christmass*.

131. *The Arrow Reed.* From its Use, they grow about twenty foot high, has sometimes a Branch or two towards the top, the Leaves near two yards long.

132. *The Thorny Reed.* Grows twenty foot or higher, its Leaves about a yard and halfe long, grow alternately, seven, eight or nine on a Branch, which is thorney at setting on : these, if not cut down in a few.

few Months, stop up the Roads, so that Travellers cannot pass ; they use them in their Journeys over Deserts to carry Water in.

133. *Clammy Rest-harrow.* Has many hairy clammy Stalks, partly creeping and upright, its *Flowers* yellow

134. *Rose podded Rest-harrow.* Grows a foot and half high, dividing it self into many Branches ; its Seed black and warty.

135. *Dwarf Rose.* Its *Flowers* pale Purple, resembling our *Oleander*, but the Seed-vessel very samll, including a flattish brown Seed ; the *Leaves* somewhat hairy and grow by pairs.

136. *White Rott.* Resembles ours, but the *Leaves* are notcht : they use the *Roots* (which smell and taste like *Parsly*) to take out Freckles.

137. *Angola Sallet.* Because the Leaves and Flowers are eaten by their *Blacks* ; it bears a *Leaf* about four Inches long, with three cordated small Leaves about a *Bell-flower*.

138. *Sarsaparilla.* Is a thorny Bramble ; at the setting on of each Leaf, which is three or four Inches broad, and sometimes ten or twelve long, come out two Tendrels which fix themselves to the neighbouring Plants : Its Berries grow in Clusters, of near the *Cherry size*, and wrinkled like them when dry, each has one or two hard Stones, with a white Kernel.

139. *Oil Seed.* Its *Leaves* whitish, grow mostly opposite; the *Flowers* of the shape of *Fox-gloves*, but small and white; the *Pods* are four square, which when ripe sheds its brown *Seed*.

140. *Semper vive.* Sends forth twenty or more sharp thorny edged thick *Leaves*, a foot or two long; whence rises a double Stalk of yellow hollow *Flowers* cut into six Parts.

141. *Silver-head.* A small leaning Plant, bearing a Silvery Head, with purplish Threads, which smell faintly of *Violets*.

142. *Snake-Herb.* Is somewhat hairy; the *Leaves* grow opposite, serrated and whitish underneath; at the joynts come small green *Flowers* with a blush of red; the whole Plant is Milky: Being bruised and applied, it's an excellent Remedy against the Bites of Serpents or other Wounds.

143. *White Snake Herb.* Somewhat larger than the last; the *Flowers* tetrapetalous and white: The Milk of this is said to be good to take away the pain and redness of the Eyes.

144. *Soldanella* or *Sea-bindweed.* The whole Plant is very milky; it shuts its *Flowers* after Noon.

145. Rosemary leaved *Solomon's Seal.* Grows near a foot high, and divides into many Branches.

146. *Purple Sorrel.* Its *Leaves* and *Stalks* very juicy like *Purflain*; the top of the

Stalk shutes into another three square one, with triangular Branches, on which grow many purpled five-leaved *Flowers*: The Plant has a grateful sownerness, and is much esteemed as a Sallet.

147. *White Sorrel*. Grows seven or eight Inches high, with *Leaves* like *Mustard*; at the top grows a long Spike of small white *Flowers* like our *Sheep Sorrel*.

148. *The Squil*. Has three or four *Leaves* near half a yard long, and about four Inches where broadest, netted with green Veins.

149. *Rats Tail*. Grows near two foot high, each joyned hath four, five, or more narrow notcht *Leaves* of different sizes; at the top grows a taper Spike a foot long, fill'd all about with bleuish *Flowers* of five *Leaves*, each smelling something like a *Violet*.

150. *Broad Rats Tail*. Like the last, but *Spikes* broader.

151. *Germannder Rats Tail*. Its *Leaves* grow in pairs, serrated and hairy, the *Flowers* stand on a long Spike, are four-leaved and red, resembling *Batchellor's Buttons*.

152. *Citron Time*. Grows four or five foot high, Branches at each joyned, where grows two sharp-pointed notcht *Leaves*; its *Flowers* small and pale blew, growing in a Spike two or three Inches long: This Plant has a grateful Scent of *Citrons* mixt with *Bawn*, which it retains some Years dry.

153. *Toad-bane.* Because it's said the *Leaves* or *Seeds* rub'd on a *Toads* Back immediately kills him : This Herb is also a great Counter-poyson against all Venomous Creatures, the *Leaves* chewed bite like *Mustard*; they boyl it with Fish.

154. *Love Trefoil.* Bears a Spike of purple *Flowers*; its *Pods* resemble the *Horse-Shoe Vesck*, but being rough, they easily stick like a Bur to the Cloaths.

155. *Prickly Trefoil.* Grows about two foot high, spreading into many prickly Branches; its *Flowers* of a greenish white, stand on Inch Footstalks; the Plant smells like *Fanugreed*.

156. *Blewish Turnsole.* Grows a yard high, has hairy *Borage Leaves*; at the top grows a Spike ten or twelve Inches long, beset with blew and yellow *Flowers*, which produce triangular Seed, like *Buckwheat*.

157. *White Turnsole.* Like the last, but Stalks bigger, Leaves softer, Flowers five-leaved and white, Seed round.

158. *The Dissentrick Vomit.* This is a leaning Plant; towards the top of which grow six or eight veiny soft *Leaves*; amidst these comes a small Head of a dozen or more five-leaved white *Flowers*, which are succeeded by dark red *Berries*, each including two small Seed; it grows in moist Woods.

159. *Umbellated Whorle.* Is a small leaning Plant, with a quadrangular hairy Stalk and *Nettle Leaves* growing opposite; from

these comes a tuft of deep Purple galeated *Flowers* standing on a long Footstalk.

160. *Yellow-willow Herb.* Grows a foot *high*, has swellings on the Stalks near the Root; its *Leaves* grow alternately, are notcht and hairy, at the top grow three or four yellow five-leaved *Flowers*, with Threads of the same.

161. *Twine-wood.* Bears Tufts of small white five leaved sweet *Flowers*; the *Leaves* are four Inches long, serrated and pointed.

162. *Purple Yam.* Its *Root*, *Stalk*, and *Veins* of its *Leaves* being of that colour.

163. *St. Thomas Yam.* Is so vast a creeper, that one Plant will quickly cover a small Garden; its Stalks welted, the *Leaves* grow by pairs and cordated, the Root large; its outer Coat brown, the inner yellowish; the Meat white and full of Milky Juice.

164. *Round Yam.* From the *Root* which is white raw, but when boyld red; it's a dryling Plant, with cordated *Leaves*, and sometimes ear'd.

165. *White Yam.* Its *Root* being of that colour, the *Leaves* single and cordated.

An Expedition of a Body of English-men to the Gold Mines of Spanish America, in 1702. with the many strange Adventures that befel them in that bold Undertaking. By Nathaniel Davis.

Being sensible, that many times there is but little Credit given to Adventures of this kind ; and that the bare affirming of this Relation in particular to be true, will hardly go down with some People, without better Authority : The Reader for his further satisfaction, is desired to take notice ; that this is really an Account given more at large, by one of the Adventurers, of what was but very briefly and defectively inserted in the *London-Gazette*, of *February 8. 1702.* in Words to this Effect, which shall serve here as the Contents of that which is to follow. That nine or ten *English* Privateers, had attacked a Place upon the Continent called *Tolon* (or rather *Tolu*) about ten

Leagues from *Carthagena*, which they took, plunder'd and burnt ; and that from thence they sailed to *Caledonia*, rowed up the River of *Darien*, and ingratiating themselves with the *Indians*, were by them conducted to the Gold Mines of *Santa Cruz de Cana*, near *Santa Maria* ; and that after they had marched nine Days, they fell in with an Out-guard of the *Spaniards*, of whom they took nine ; but the others escaping, gave notice at the Mines of their approach. So that the richest of the Inhabitants fled with their Money and Jewels : That however, the *English* took the Fort and possessed themselves of the Mines, where about 70 *Negroes* remain'd, whom they set to work during the one and twenty Days they continued there ; in which time they got about 80 Pounds weight of Gold , besides several pieces of Plate, which they found buried in the Ground by the Inhabitants ; and that at their return they burnt the Town, and brought away the *Negroes*.

DAVIS'S EXPEDITION TO THE Gold Mines.

IN the Year 1702. Colonel Peter Beckford, Lieutenant-Governour of the Island of *Jamaica*, having granted Commissions to the four following Sloops to go a Privateering against the *French* and *Spaniards*, viz. the *Bastamento*, having 74 Men and 8 Guns, under the command of Captain *John Rash*; the *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, Captain *Murray*, 63 Men and 8 Guns; the *Phenix*, Captain *Plowman*, 56 Men and 8 Guns, and the *Blessing*, Captain *Brown*, 79 Men and 10 Guns. We set sail from *Jamaica* the 24th of July, in

in order to make the best of our way to
the Spanish Coast.

On the 28th. at six in the Evening, they made the Island of *Palma*: And next Morning, the *Bastamento* and the *Blessing*, stood close in to the Shore; it being agreed, that the other Sloops should stand in to the West-end of the Island; and about nine Captain *Rash* ordered the Canoe, to be Mann'd and Arm'd, and went himself to see if they cou'd take any People in order for Guides; but at six in the Evening return'd without any Prisoners.

However, observing two petty Oagers (that were cut out of a Tree all of one piece) under the Shore, the Captains *Rash* and *Browne* took one of them, with an Old and Young Man in it, but no Money. The other in Company, Captain *Browne* fired at, but could not come up with; so he made his escape. But for all this, our two Prisoners could give us but little Intelligence, for they knew nothing of a War; but said it was expected by the *Spaniards*. Neither could Captain *Murray*'s two Prisoners he took upon the Island, which were an *Indian* and a *Negroe*, give but little account of any thing we desired to be inform'd in.

Hereupon our Commanders consulting together what to undertake, it was agreed, that Capt. *Browne* and Capt. *Murray* shou'd go into *Tholoe* which is a rich Town, and Detachments to be made from the other two Sloops which

which we left at *Palma*, one of the *Friends* Islands, for furthering our Designs; all the Commanders went with us, except *Plowman*, who was indisposed: They Landed on the 31st. at Night in a Sandy Bay, about four Miles from the Town, and Orders were presently given to March, Captain *Rash* with his Company in the Van, Captain *Brown* in the Center, and Captain *Murray* with *Plowman's* Men was in the Rear: Our Guide was the *Indian* before mentioned: We marched, being in all Two Hundred and Seventeen, along the Sea-side very fast, up to the Knees in Water, and I believe we were not above an Hour before we halted at the Walls of the Castle, not Pistol Shot off, we having Orders from our Commanders to March close up to the Walls: We were presently challenged by the Centinel, who called for the Captain of the Guard, and fired on us not above one Volley of small Shot, they were answered by us in the Van in the same Language, after which we presently enter'd the Fort, they all forsaking it as they did the Town, without making any Opposition; we in the Van had like to have had much damage by our own Men's mismanagement: For no sooner was the Van engag'd, but the Centre and Rear fired in amongst us, and being dark, and not having room enough for six Men to march abreast, it was very good Fortune we lost no more Men than we did. I cannot assert it for Truth, but believe

Captain

Captain Brown was shot through the Head by our own People, of which wound he instantly dyed ; one John Elis was shot through the Body, and likewise one Edward Haggett into the Shoulder, both of our Sloops Crew : We took care as soon as we took the Town, to set a Main-guard at the Castle, and another in the Church, and Sentinels all round it : Then we began to look about for Plunder, but the Inhabitants having some Intelligence of our Design, had two Days before convey'd all their Riches into the Country ; so that there was not left so much as a Silver Candlestick in their Churches, which was very mortifying to us, since we reckon'd upon the sharing near two hundred Pounds a Man. All the People we found here was a *Mullatta*-woman, and one Man ; we took four Slaves, and redeemed four *English-men*, who were taken Prisoners by them in Trading. When we had plunder'd as much as we could, orders were given to fire the Town, which we did, and spiked up their Guns ; but we could not carry them off, by Reason our Craft was but Canoes and Petty-Oagers, and hardly big enough to carry off our Men and Plunder. We Embarked at two in the Afternoon, and no sooner were we aboard, and out of the reach of shot, but some *Spaniards* that lay sculking in the Woods, came out and fired at us, to show us they were not all kill'd, I cannot tell what number

them was slain, but believe there were seven, by Reason of our firing into the Woods and Bushes, whole Volleys, but could not see them, it being such a woody Country, and it would not have been safe for us to follow them, having a whole Country to engage with a handful of Men : About four the same Afternoon we all got aboard our Sloops, and made the best of our way to the Island of *Palma*, where our other two Sloops lay ; about seven we anchored there, and made ready for the burying of Captain Brown's Corps, which was carryed ashore, and interr'd on that Island, with all the solemnity that the Place and our Circumstance would allow of : This done, they set sail on the 31st. in the Evening for the *Camballoes-Keys*, in order to joyn the rest of their Consorts.

On the 3d. of *August*, we lost Company with the *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, and *Phenix*, and in the *interim* it was agreed, that Captain Brown's Sloop should be Commanded by Captain *Christian*, who was a Volunteer on board us ; he being an old experienc'd Soldier and Privateer, very brave and just in all his Actions.

On the 4th at nine in the Morning we made the Land, it bearing North West about six Leagues, which proved to be Golden Island. On the eighth we stood n. close to the Land, the Wind at N. we stood along the Shore, N. W. by W. in order

order to get in amongst the Keys, for there we design'd to Anchor.

On the 9th, we saw two Sail, under the Shore, and sending our Canoe to discover what they were, they proved to be the *Dragon-Gally* Captain *Pilkington*, and the *Grey-Hound* Captain *John Golding*, who had been treating with some *French* Pyrates on Articles; that if they would submit and come in, they should be pardoned.

On the 10th, there was a Canoe sent ashore for Water, the Pyrates giving them leave, and to Wood also; they put up a Flag of Truce, in order to have Commerce with us, and several of them came aboard. We treated them very handsomely, but were forced to leave two of our Men ashore for Hostages: Most of them are *French*; I think there was but one *English*-man and two *Dutch*-men among them, they being in all about 800 Persons. Their Craft is no bigger than Petty-Oagers, but they have done a great deal of Mischief, both to the *Spaniards* and all other Nations they could Master, and have been very barbarous in their Actions, by murdering of several that have fallen into their Hands. They have lived among these *Indians* ten Years, most of them are marry'd among them, and have got very considerable Sums of Money. They would have ventur'd to come aboard us, and stay'd with us, if their Pardon could be certain; for they seem'd to b wear

veary of the Course of Life they follow'd. As soon as we got our Water aboard, we in the *Bastamento* sailed in order to joyn our Consorts at the *Samballoes Keys*; we having agreed to meet there before our going out of *Jamaica*, from whence they set out five Days before us. Captain *Pilkington* informed us, that the *Glocester* and *Seahorse* Men of War, had been Engaged with the Fort at *Portobel*, and that they landed above three hundred Men from the loopes; but that before they could get into the Town, the *Glocester* spring of his Cable, gave way, which made them leave off firing, and go off; but Captain *Pilkington* the Day before, had deluded some *Spaniards* off, making them believe he came to Trade, detained about seven thousand pieces of Eight, before they had any Intelligence of the War, and had got a considerable Summ more, had it not been discovered by one *Allen*, an *Irish*-man, who was Interpreter to the *Glocester*; and so our Design miscarried on that Place.

All our Company being met together at the *Sambalo's Keys*, the forementioned *French Pirates* came aboard us, and we sent a Messenger up to *Don Pedro*, King of the *Indians*, to know if he would come down, and agree to such Articles as we should propose to him, to join with us against the *Spaniards*; he readily complied, and proposed to take 300 *Indians* with him, in order to cut

a Passage thro' the Woods, for our Men to March up to the Mines; the *French* Pirates resolved also to go with us, provided they should have an equal Share with us, and (if possible) we procured them their Pardon: But an unadvised Word drop'd by one of our Captains, made them decline the Expedition, and quite break off; however, they were so Honourable, that they promised, to keep the *Spaniards* they had, close Prisoners for five or six Weeks, by which time we might have finished our Design, that so no Intelligence might be given of the Enemy: The King of the *Indians* continued aboard the *Neptune* with his Retinue; he is a very sensible Man, and was brought up amongst the *French* at *Martinico*, speaks *French*, *Spanish*, and broken *English*, and also writes it, which no other *Indian* can do in his Country, and seemed very desirous of a Correspondence with us; and on the 14th. in the Evening there came 130 of the best of the Pirates, with the Consent of the rest, on Board.

On the 15th. *Don Pedro*, accompanied by some of our Captains and others, went ashore, and Treated them at his House very Nobly, after the manner of his Country; they had Provisions very plenty of all sorts, but they had no other Drink but *Mushlaw*, made of *Plantanes*, and *Chitty* made of *Indian* Corn and Water boiled, the manner of it is thus, a parcel of Old Women chew the Corn,

Corn, and then drop it into a *Calabash*, from whence they put it to boil, and so drink it.

On the 16th. *Don Pedro* returned, with our Captains, and brought several of his Wives and Grandees to attend him, with 14 *Indians*, which were to serve for Pilots up the River in our Canoes; one of the Women was *Pedro's* Wife, who was very richly Drest, with Corals, and other Stones, which were put on Strings, round her Hands, Arms, Legs, and Neck, to a very great value: I was informed by Captain *Christian* that he had several Wives more, and that he had had a Child by one of his own Daughters, and that that is very common among them; it is their way, that whenever they Marry their Daughters, that the Father (if able) lies with them first, if she is a Maid, and if the Father is very Old, and past his Labour, then the Eldest Son does that Office, and the next day all his and her Friends meet, and put them together: This Captain *Christian* is very well acquainted with all their Methods, for he lived among them some Years, when he was out a *Roving on the Account*, as the *Jamaica* Men call it, but it is downright Pirating, they making their own Commissions on the Capstane.

This done we set Sail, and on the 19th. arrived near the *Barkadeers*, or the place of landing, the River we went up was one of the pleasantest that ever I was in, being very broad, and deep enough for any Ship to

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Ride

Ride in, if they could get over the Bar that lies at the Mouth of it; there were very pleasant Trees on both sides, and all manner of Fish and Fowl in it; Parrots were as plenty here as Sparrows are at a Farmer's Barn Door in *England* at Thrashing time, and Monkeys like Flocks of Sheep on a Common, but we durst not fire for fear of any *Spanish-Indian* should be looking out and discover us: About twelve we turn'd into another River on the Right-hand, not so broad as the other which brought us into a Lagoone; about four we got into it, it being a large Bay; Land all round us, on Iv small Creeks, which carry up us to the *Barekadeers* or landing Places, but no Houses near you, except it were Huts, which are built by travelling *Indians*: We landed about five, at a very muddy Place, having nothing but Swamps to march through, and but one Man could go in the Path, which was but just cut by the *Indians* for us; when we got out of that Path, we came to a River, which was full as bad marching as before, occasion'd by the great Rains descending from the Mountains, it took us sometimes up to the middle, and when out of it, had nothing but Rocks to climb over, and before we came to the Town (as they call it) we crost this River thirty three times in ten Miles March, and in most Places it runs so strong, that it is as much as

as a Man can do to stand on his Legs. Some of the Men tumbled, and lost their Arms and Ammunition, and almost themselves, each having with him a Gun, Pistol and Cartouch Box, with thirty Cartridges besides spare Shot, Powder and Provisions, burthen enough for a City Porter, considering the way : We kept marching that Night till it was quite dark, and then we cut Wood and built our selves Huts to shelter us from the Weather ; at break of Day, on the twentieth, we set forward to the Town after the rest of our Men, who had landed the Day before ; and about ten a Clock we came to the Place of Rendezvous, where all our Men met together and lodged their Arms, only Captain *Plowman* and Captain *Pilkington* were order'd to stay with the Sloops ; at the same time there was Provision brought us for all the People, as Hogs Pickery's, Fowls, &c. a Pickery is a Creature like a Hog, and as sweet Meat. On the twenty first at three in the Afternoon, Orders were given to march, which we all did, down the same River we came up, but did not go above a quarter of a Mile before we mounted one of their Mountains ; the Path was so narrow, that but one Man could march, and almost Perpendicular ; so that we were forced to hawl our selves up by twigs of Trees ; it was above a Mile and a half high, and not even

ty yards of plain Ground on it, so that some of the Men fainted and were ordered back again to the House we came from : *Don Pedro* having given directions to all the *Indians* to take them into their Houses, and to let them not want for any thing that could be got for them by Women and Children, left in that Country, for he took all the Men along with him : About seven in the Evening we got to the top of this Mountain, where we lodg'd that Night in a House, but not big enough to hold our People, the rest lay without, we being in all 482 *English*, besides *Indians*, of whom at that time they had no more then a hundred under *Pedro*, but most of them very brisk young Fellows, each of them having two Lances, two Bows, and about twenty Arrows. They are all naked, having long black Hair hanging down to their Wastes, and a Horn which they put their Yards into, ty'd with a String, and a very large piece of Gold, with a Ring in the shape of half Moon, reaching from Ear to Ear, and a Hole in their Nose, into which the Ring goes ; and for the Women they have a Clout about their Posteriors, and only a Ring in their Noses ; they value not Money, for they had rather have small Beads, which are but of little value : Since the *French* Pyrates have been amongst them, they have learnt how to make use of fire Armes, but very unhandily : *Don Pedro* had a very good Gun

Gun and Hanger, and two or three more of the Captains, which were all I saw amongst them.

Next Day after a very hard march, we rested at Night on the top of a very high Mountain, which according to the best of my Computation could not be less than four or five Miles in heighth.

We had a very difficult march for the two following Days, especially by reason of the narrowness of the Path, and the rapidity and depth of a River we were forced twice to cross ; and therefore, on the 25th. rested among the *Indians*, who for the most part live upon Plantains, Cassador, and Beans ; their Drink is *Chitty* made of Corn and Water boyled, and *Mushlaw* made with ripe Plantains boyled.

On the 26th we crossed the foremention'd River again, and besides many other Inconveniences, were incommoded with getting up to a prodigious Mountain, which, I believe, could not be less than six Miles high : Nothing remarkable hapned next Day, only that we came up to a *Spanish* House, in which we found a Boy sent from the place which we design'd to attack, in order to get Intelligence. Our March on the 28th was exceeding difficult, by reason of the badness of the Way, steepness of the Mountains, and the many Rivers we had to pass over ; so that our Men fell sick in great numbers.

On the 20th we came up to a House where there was a Guard kept to look after us, consisting of a *Spanish* Captain and nine more, whose Orders were to give all the Intelligence they could to the Mine, whom we all killed, or took Prisoners, except one who made his escape to the Mine, and gave them an account of our approach. We lost on our side one *Indian*, whom we bury'd in the House. This Day we marched over the highest of all the Mountains, and such a one as I thought Man could not be able to get up : I do really believe it could not be less than seven or eight miles high. Some of our Men imagin'd it to be within a Stone's cast of Heaven, and would willingly have tarry'd there, especially being much wearied with the Fatigue they underwent, and supposing they should never come again so near the blissful Region. We passed over three Rivers on the 30th ; and being within two miles of the Town of *Cana*, a *Spaniard* who was set on the look out, was discover'd by our Forlorn, and was shot dead by Captain *Goulding* ; we got into the Savannah (as they call it) about eleven, but such an one, as I believe, was never seen before, for we were up to the Crutches, going up to the Town in Mud and Dirt ; several of our Men damnify'd their Arms and Ammunition. Captain *Gandy* and *Goulding* with *Pedro*, being in the Van, with about fifty *English* and thirty *Indians*, fell

on as soon as they came within Gun shot, and our People not coming up, as fast as they could, if it had been dry, *Gandy* made a hault, but it was not above two or three Minutes, the rest marching as fast as possible to joyn them. The *Spaniards* seeing no more of us in number stood a small Brush, but discovering the rest, quickly retired from the Town to a Hill in the Woods; however, we took some Prisoners, and thence marching up to the Hill, which was naturally very strong, we quickly drove them thence, and seizing what Booty they left there, we carryed it into the Church, as we did next Day, what Gold and Silver, with Rings and other rich Moveables, we could get in the Town.

On the first of September we sent out a Company of our Men, with *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, to wash the Gold from the Oare; the Mine is on the side of a grēat Hill, above Thirty Yards deep, and several Caves run into the Hill farther than any one would venture to go; the Oare they dig out of it is a sort of a mixture of Rock, which after it is dug out of the Mine is brought to the Mill, which grinds it small, and then 'tis washed, made up into the form of Bricks, and lodged in Houses built at the Mine for that purpose, over which a Guard is set, with a Captain and Governour to see that the King is not cheated; After it has lain some short time in those Houses, then it is

T 4 wash'd

wash'd a second time, and so cleared of the Dross or some rocky Part wherewith it's intermixed till there remains pure Gold. They make a great quantity of Gold every Day they work; we made five pound weight and nine Ounces in less than a Day. Every thing here sells at an Extravagant Rate, as a pound of Sugar at fifteen Shillings, and so proportionably for all things else; they carry what Gold they make every six Weeks to *Panama*, which is seven Days Journey from this Town. The Town was now search'd more narrowly, when we found more Gold and Plate.

Next Day our Scouts brought in more *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, than we had already in our Power, some of whom we sent with a Guard to the Mine to wash the Oare, of which they made six pound weight.

We sent twenty four *Negroes* on the third into the Mine, who brought eight Pounds of Gold: Now it was, that we began to punish some of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, to make them discover where they had hid their Treasure; the Captain of the Mine (who was our Prisoner) we ty'd up by the Neck so long, till he was almost dead, yet cou'd get nothing out of him, nor the rest, whom we punish'd in the same manner; the Priests having it seems, given them the Sacrament not to discover any thing upon pain of Damnation. But though we could procure nothing this way, we made however

however fourteen pound weight of Gold on the 4th. as we did sixteen on the next ; when we thought it time to kill Beef, and other Provisions, and get Mules ready to carry our sick Men over the Savannahs : As we were leaving the Town on the 7th. there was an old Priest who could hardly creep, at whom *Pedro* fired his Gun, but seeing it had not done any Execution, he took up a great Stone and beat the poor Fellows Brains out, which barbarity the white Men much disliked ; then we fired the Town wherein I guess there might be about nine hundred Houses, but one Church, it lies from *Caledonia* S. W. about sixteen Leagues ; so that our design in marching so far about, was to come upon them undiscovered. Indeed, such a march, was never undertaken before, by any, but some *French* Pyrates, who after they went some part of the way, returned again.

Having got over the Savannah on the 7th. we were the three succeeding Days much incommoded in our march, especially with our sick Men ; but on the eleventh, we got up to a large *Indian* Town, where we joyned all together ; but the *Indians* were very unkind to us, for we could get little of any sort of Provisions without ten times the value of it ; so that scarcity began to creep in among us, most of our Shoes were worn out ; so that forty or fifty Shillings was a common Price for an old pair, others gave

as

as much to have their Guns carry'd ; if we had such a Train of Women after us, - as usually follows a Camp, they might have got more Plunder, than forty shares amounted to, for any thing above a Pound weight was so troublesome, that it was surely flung away ; it is indeed almost incredible what hardship we endured, we having throughout the whole Expedition, except when at the Town, endured excessive hunger, travelling still over nothing but Mountains and Rivers, lying always in the Rain, for we never had it fair in the Night, and nothing to comfort us. Things went no better with us the succeeding Days, but at length on the eighteenth we arrived within five Miles of the *Barkadeers* ; from whence Capt. *Christian* was sent with a Party of Men to Capt. *Robins*, to see if it was possible to get the Pirates down aboard the Sloopes, but few of them would trust us ; Captain *Robins*, who was an *Indian*, and of considerable Authority there, having been disengaged before our setting out upon our Expedition, because he was not invited to Dine with *Don Pedro* and the rest of the Captains, threatned to kill any *English*-men that came to them for the future.

Having got all things in a readiness, and Embark'd on board our Sloops by the 21st. the Commanders held a Consultation, wherein it was agreed, that Articles should be drawn to renew the Consorthip for one

one Month, and that we should divide into three Squadrons ; the *Neptune*, *Blessing*, *Edward* and *Sarah*, should cruize off *Portobello* for one Month, and the *Phenix*, *Thomas*, *Elizabeth* and *Content*, should cruize off *Cartagena*, and the *Bastamento's*, *Greyhound* and *Dragon*, should be at the Rivers Mouth of *Jacco*, till they all returned which was agreed upon in a Months time, and then we designed to go up the River.

It will be unnecessary as well as too tedious for us, to follow these three small Squadrons in their respective Cruisings ; 'tis sufficient to observe, that they met with no great matter of Booty, especially those whose Station it was to be about the Mouth of *Jacco*, who in the space of five Months, that they continued in these Parts, could never hear of any Tidings of 201 white Men, besides *Negroes*, who some time before went up the River of *Jacco*, in order either to trade with the *Jacco Indians*, who have a great deal of Gold, or to joyn with them against a rich *Spanish Town* in that Country ; and so gave them over in a manner for lost.

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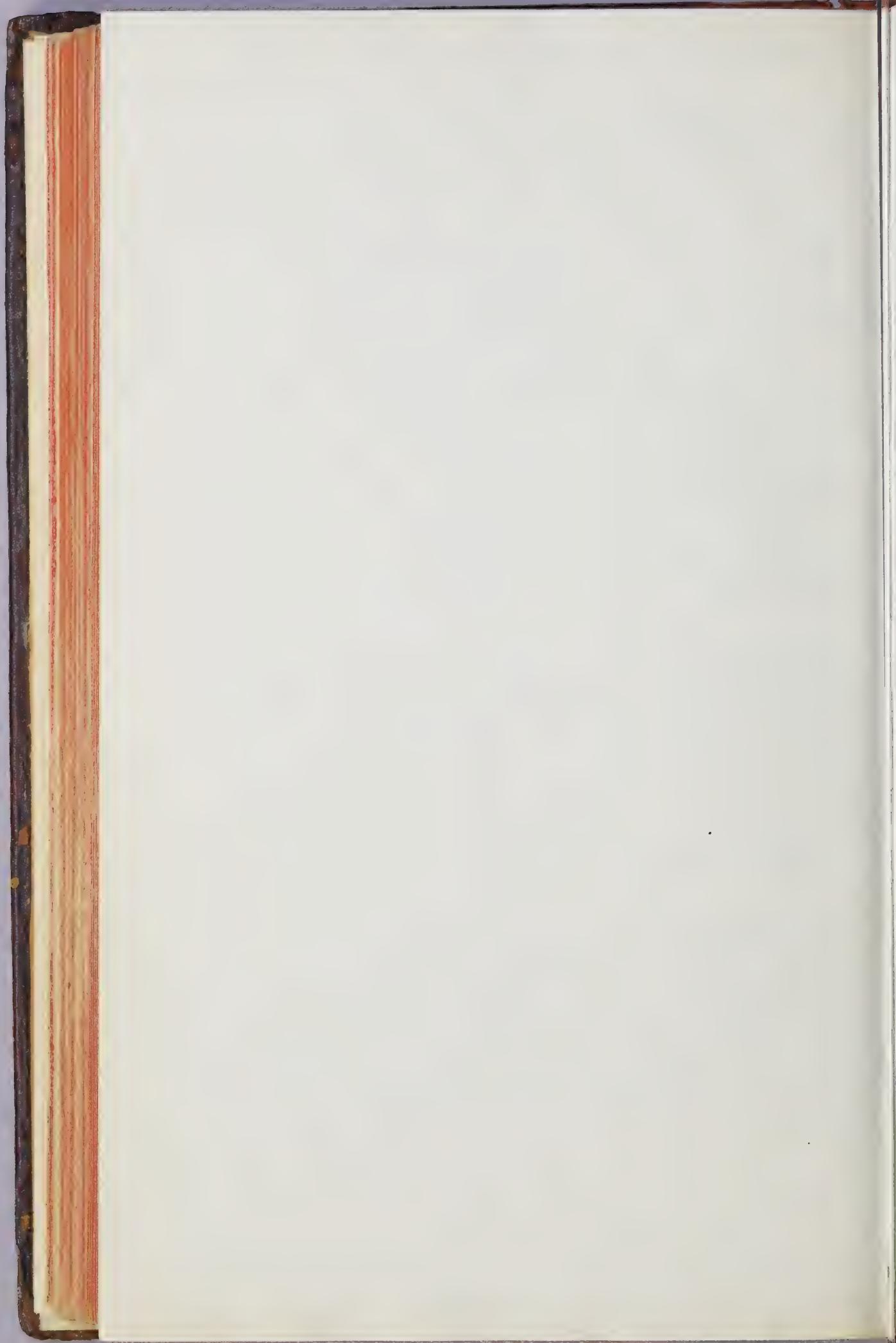
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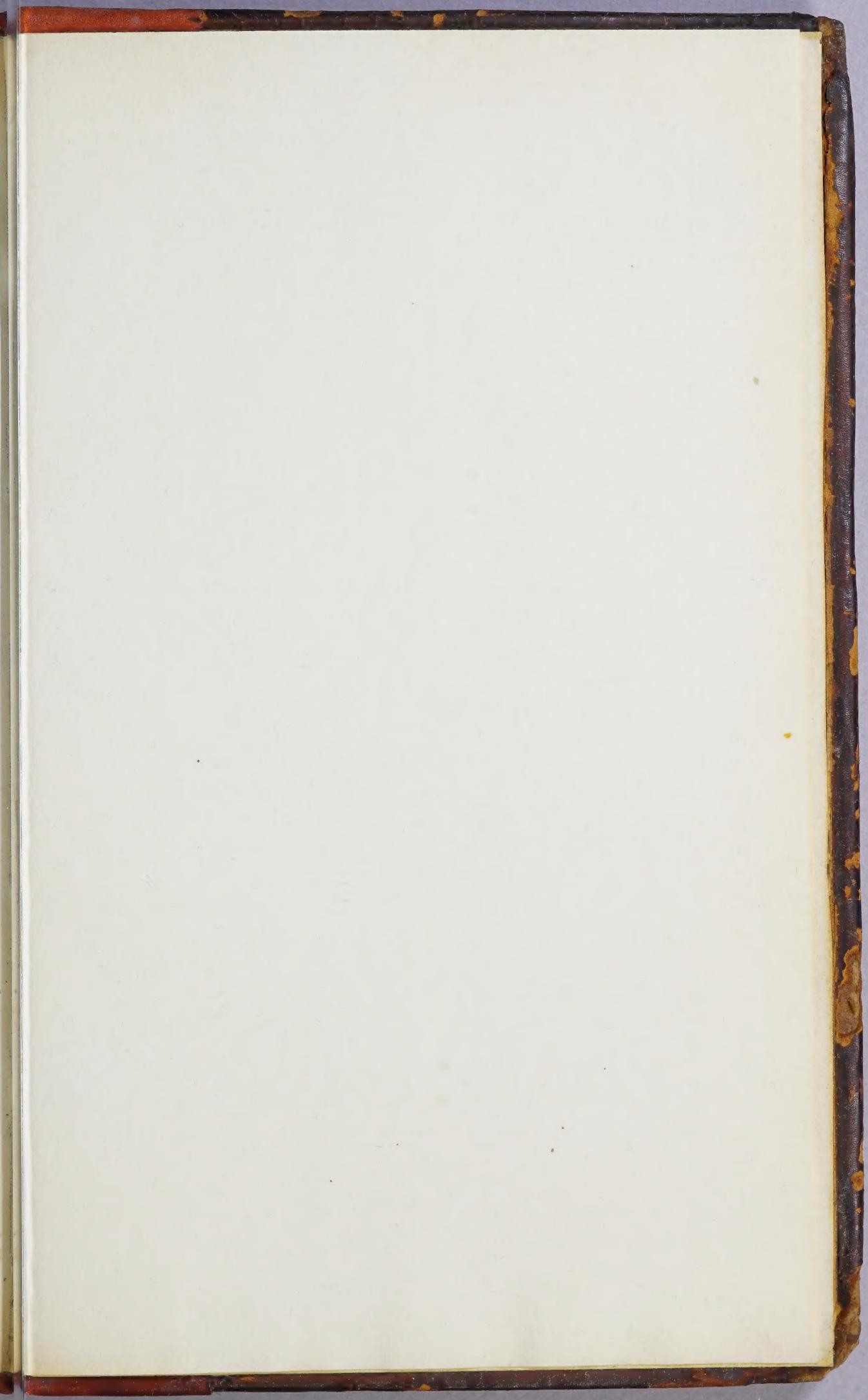
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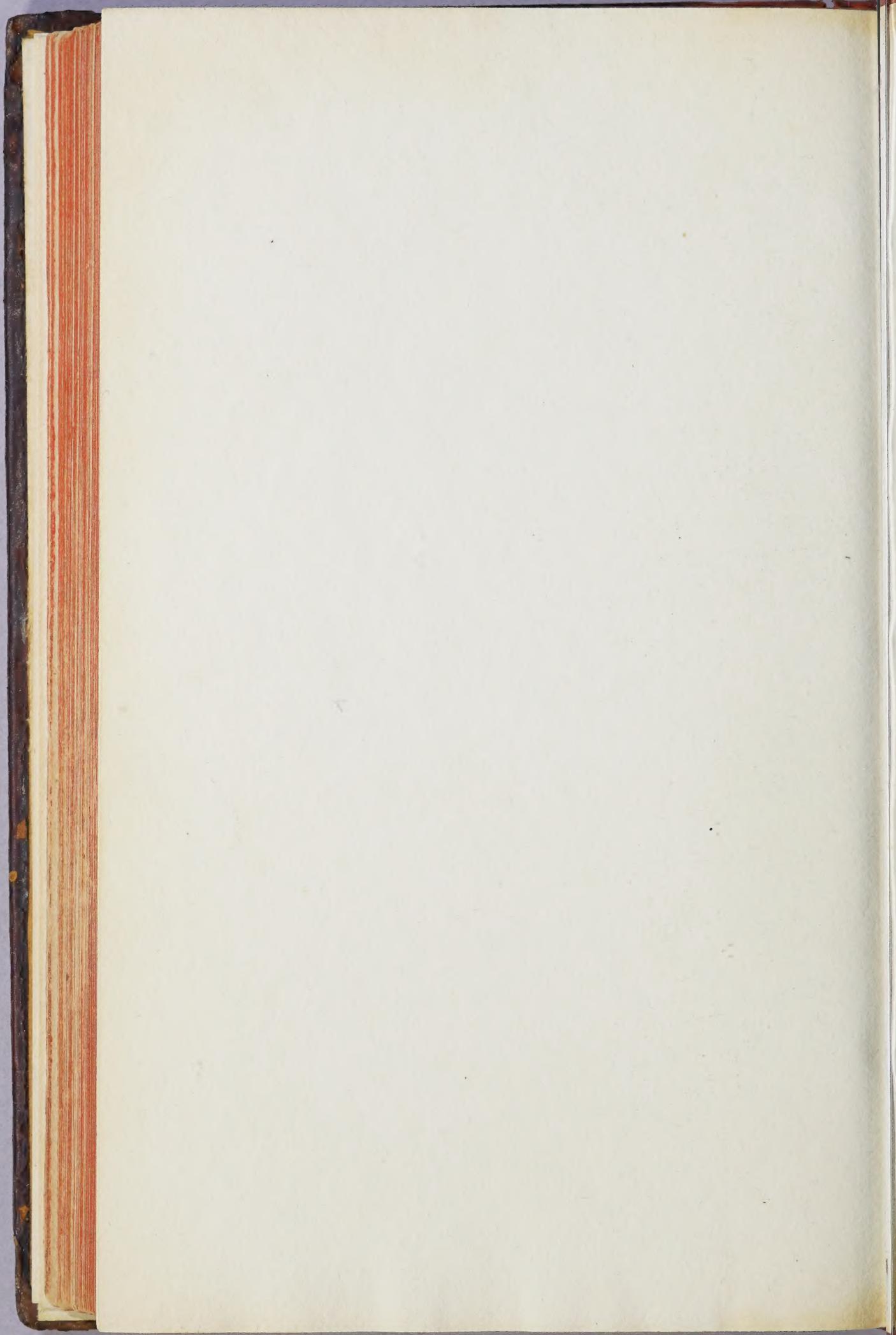
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